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ON DEOXIDIZING INDIGO.

The London Method of Dying Blue, and of forming the Pencilling Blue of the Calico Printers.

[Communicated by a London Dyer.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *London, March 4th*, 1809.

IN your last Magazine, page 261, I observe the queries of your Correspondent Chemicus, about Deoxidizing Indigo: I am very happy it is in my power to reply to them, the following is at your service; and if I can, at any future period, assist your Chemical friends, with practical information, I shall feel great pleasure in any opportunity of communicating it.

There are various methods practised by the calico printers and dyers to take the oxigen from Indigo; the following is used by the dyers of cotton goods, whose pieces are generally from 24 to 28 yards long, and 6-4ths to 9-8ths wide. Having two vats, each 6 feet deep, 3½ wide, and 6 long, with a light frame to go so easily out and in, and two slides on the two sides to move up and down with hooks on the slides, and on each side of the frame on which they can be fastened by the two selvages at the top and bottom of the piece, (the slides are for the purpose of stretching the pieces, and are moveable, that they may be placed according to the width of the goods); take eight pounds

[The above are taken at the highest prices of the day.]

of good Indigo well ground, boil each pound with two of pot-ash in one gallon of water for two hours, and then put it in the vat, which you mean to work as your dying vat, having previously charged with water; add four pounds of stone lime* newly slacked, to each pound of Indigo, stir it up well, then put two pounds of copperas to each pound of Indigo; stir it well again, let it settle 24 hours, when it ought to be fit to work. According to the shade of blue required, add or diminish your Indigo, keeping the same proportions of lime and copperas; and when you find it get weaker, add lime and copperas, with often stirring up, until you have exhausted your Indigo. The other vat, which is filled with pure water, is to dip the piece with the frame in and out as soon as it is taken from the former one, by which means the colour is rendered regular and level, that is, even and free from stains: for the liquor of the dying vat, when it first receives the air, fixes on the piece, and in taking it out of the vat runs from the top selvage to the bottom one, and acquires oxigen from the air: thus the bottom selvage would without that caution become darker than the top; but this irregularity of colour is prevented by the water vat, as the piece is plunged into it immediately on its being taken out of the Indigo vat; it washes off the colouring matter that would lie in loose particles, while at the same time the water gives out as much oxigen, to the Indigo, as to let what has entered into the interior of the cloth remain. For dark blues, the water vat may be done without, as the marks caused by the running of the colour are not discovered; but for the light blues, it is indispensable.

According to the attractions of chemical science, the lime unites with the sulphate of iron, forms selenite and precipates; whilst the iron attracts the oxigen from the Indigo, and the last unites with the water and alkali. The Indigo, deprived of its oxigen, assumes a green colour, which ought to incline to yellow, and its particles are now become so minutely dissolved, that it obtains so fluid a state as to enter into the

* Chalk is sometimes used, but is not by any means so good.

interior of the thread of the cloth; but if it retained its oxigen, it would precipitate in the vat.

There is no doubt but the cloth has an affinity for the Indigo in that state, or when it came into the water the dye would wash off; but the cloth impregnated with the liquor equal to the strength of that in the vat, whenever it comes in contact with the atmosphere, these minute particles by acquiring oxigen become in an instant larger and are thus detained in the thread of the cloth; in addition to this, if the cloth should be dipped into the vat again, it keeps the Indigo that is on the piece from deoxidizing, and thus retains what it has got.

Indigo is one of the best dying drugs we are acquainted with for the consumer, as when it is on the cloth it is neither affected by acids nor alkalis in common use, whilst astringents and iron make no stains; through time it gets lighter by washing and air. The only method to make it as durable as can be, is to have the Indigo as much deoxidized as possible, and let the cloth remain in the liquor one hour at least, so that it may penetrate well, and have the liquor so strong that the colour may be obtained with only one or two dips, because the longer the pieces are in the liquor it penetrates the better into the interior of the thread, whilst the oftener it is dipped and receives the air, and dipped again it lies more on the surface of the cloth in small particles and by friction, or washing, or wear, falls off. There have been some dark blues that would rub and beat off as much colouring matter as might dye a good light blue.

It is general after blues are taken out of the water vats to run them through a cold liquor, composed of water and sulphuric acid, so sour that it shall taste in the mouth like lemon juice; this is to take off what iron or alkali the piece may have got in the vat; it also destroys the greenish tinge, and makes it appear of a brighter blue; they are well rinsed out of this sour liquor and washed in a little hot water, which tastes slightly of alum; this also helps the fixity of the colour.

I shall now, sir, give you the method for Deoxidizing Indigo, as practised by the calico printers, for their pencilling blue;

Take 1 oz. of good indigo, ½ oz. orpiment, ½ lb. pearl ashes, ½ lb. lime. Mix the lime and ash together, let them settle, take off the clear ley, boil it to the strength, and quantity of caustic ley you want, then put in the Indigo, boil it one hour, take it off the fire, let it cool, and then stir in the orpiment; lastly thicken it with gum arabic, according to the purpose for which it is wanted.

The mode of effecting the deoxidizement in this case is similar to the last mentioned; the alkali and the acid of the orpiment unite, and the metal in the orpiment attracts the oxigen from the Indigo, and becomes an oxide. Indigo thus treated, penetrates uncommonly well and is the fastest of all blues; it is even more deoxidized than in the blue vat of the dyer; it ought to be a yellowish brown, and when exposed to the air it changes from a yellow to brown, from that to green, and then assumes a blue. This mode, however, cannot be practised but in pencilling, for were it put upon a block for printing, from the exposure of such a surface to the atmosphere as would be necessary, it would most rapidly acquire oxigen and become blue before being applied to the cloth, and then its particles being enlarged would lay on the surface and be washed off; likewise the strength of the caustic alkali would injure the printing blocks; however, that might be got over if the first could. When the printers use the block in printing blue, they print on the Indigo finely ground mixed with gum to make it work freely, then dry it; have ready two vats, similar to those first mentioned, each filled with water; with as much copperas in the one, and in the other as much lime, as the water in each will take up; a frame must also be in readiness like that described above; let the piece be hooked on it, put it in the lime vat, then the copperas vat alternately, till the copperas and lime have deoxidized the Indigo on the cloth so as it shall become fixed: this is what the printers call their China blue, it is rather inclined to pale blue, but very durable.

I hope this will be thought a sufficient reply to the enquires of

your Correspondent; and I cannot conclude this without assuring him, (or any of your correspondents) that I shall be as happy to communicate as he or they can be to enquire.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

A LONDON DYER.

P. S. The calico printers sometimes pencil on the top of a yellow, in which case, if copperas be used instead of orpiment it darkens the astringent. Iron, it is well known, darkens all drugs of that nature.

ON DEOXIDIZING INDIGO.

[*By one of the Trade.*]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *London, March 6th*, 1809.

A CORRESPONDENT of your's, who signs Chemicus, requests information about a cheap method of Deoxidizing Indigo; he is welcome to what information I can communicate, and if there be any thing more in the business of dying, he or any other chemical Correspondent wishes to know,—if I observe it in your Magazine, I shall do my utmost to communicate to you the desired information.

I am too well aware, sir, of the very great value of chemical knowledge in the practice of a dyer, not to wish for the intercourse of scientific chemists; and I shall be glad if I have met with a liberal communicator as well as a penetrating enquirer in your present correspondent, whose queries I take upon myself in this instance to answer; the more public the enquiries, the more public the answers, and consequently the more beneficial must the results be to the "art," though not to the "mystery" of my fellow-labourers in the dye trade.

To deoxidize Indigo, is to bring it back to the same colour and the same state with regard to the minuteness of its particles, as it appeared in immediately after its being expressed from the

leaves of the Indigo plant; this is termed "springing" by the operative men in this business. I suppose it may be so called because when in its deoxidized state, it falls to the bottom of the kettle. But when deoxidized by the additions and treatment which I am about to mention, it passes instantly from the blue to the green state, and springs, as it were from the bottom of the vat, and becomes equally dissipated throughout.

The Indigo is first well ground, and then boiled up with 2lbs. of pot-ash to one pound of Indigo, then 4 lbs. of lime, and 2 lbs. of copperas are put into a vat to one pound of the colour; the water may be either less or more as the shade may be wanted. The lime now gets hold of the vitriolic acid, and the iron has a stronger affinity for the oxigen; the vitriol attracts the alkali, and the iron seizes the oxigen: thus there is a double decompostion, and the Indigo is left in its original state, as green as in the leaf; the vat is raked up once or twice and let stand 12 hours, and then it ought to be fit for work. The above proportions yield a fine solid blue.

There are various other ways of springing it, and the methods of the wool dyers are in some degree distinct from that of the cotton dyers; instead of being cold they use their liquor warm; it is often "sprung" or deoxidized without copperas, some effect it with arsenic, as some with stale human urine and pearl ash.

Having now, sir, given the process and accounted for it as well as I am able, may I suggest to your correspondent Chemicus, that it might be worthy the attention of a chemist to examine the drug in question, as to its affinities, for any other alkali will not have the same effect as lime. I should be glad to hear from your Correspondent again; perhaps he may save me some of the ingredients, or part of the proportions of those I use, and if to the correction of inaccuracy in the compound, he would take the trouble to correct the want of science in exhibiting its progress on the change, which I have done my best to account for, I should be much obliged to him. I hope if there be any inaccuracies of that kind, that still they will not deprive this

of insertion, as you tell us in your Preface that you want statements of processes from the manufacturer, and do not regard the elegance of the language.

From your's, &c.

ONE OF THE TRADE.

P. S. Chemicus will find a tolerably good account of the practice of "springing" Indigo, in Haigh's Art of Dying, and Bancroft's Permanent Colours; see particularly in the last author, page 109 to 129, in which several methods by *Haussmann* are mentioned, but none of them by the stannate of potash. I am therefore led to conclude there must be some error in your Correspondent's quotation. At 122 Bancroft indeed notices antimony, orpiment, oxide of tin, copperas, and sugar, in large doses, any one of which with the quick lime and potash, he says, would effectually dissolve it; but as I said before, no quotation from Haussmann notices the stannate of potash.

REPLY TO THE QUERIES ON BREWING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *London, 26th Dec.* 1808.

IN page 505 of your former volume, a Correspondent has inclosed some queries on Brewing; I shall, without the leave of my brethren in the trade, answer the most of them to the best of my ability; and should your Correspondent not be satisfied, if he will favour me with any further queries or remarks through your Magazine, I shall be happy to give him every satisfaction in my power.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

A BREWER.

No. 1. What are the different mashing heats for porter and for pale ales?

For porter I generally use 234 or 235; for ales 253.

No. 2. What strength have the worts which are made into common porter, or into ale five guineas per hogshead?

To this I must first reply, that I suspect these queries do not come from a practical brewer, as in communications from any manufacturers, the technical terms of their business betrayeth them like the ancient shibboleth of the Galileans—the term *length*, not *strength* would have been employed in the enquiry, No. 2. For this remark in passing, I beg your pardon, I am not to appear as the critic, but the communicator. Ale has 9 bushels to the hogshead, and is generally charged 5 guineas per hogshead; common porter at 48s. per barrel would have about 6 bushels to the hogshead.

No. 3. What quantity of hops per barrel do porter and ales require?

From ¼ lb. of hops to 1 lb.

No. 4. Do porter brewers use any thing else than malt and hops?

I reply, it is *reported* that they do.

No. 5. At what heat is the fermentation of different malt liquors begun?

Generally when luke warm, different brewers use different heats; the working is the most scientific and most difficult part of brewing.

No. 6. What is the criterion for cleansing or running from working tun to casks?

The brightness of the liquor when tapped.

No. 7. Are there any brewers who mash raw grain in place of malt? If so, what are the mashing heats and difference in process?

Those brewers who brew for distillation use much raw grain, but I believe the brewers for malt liquor do not.

No. 8. Are there any peculiar secrets to prevent acidity in beer, or on what principle do hops partly answer that purpose?

If the liquor be well brewed and particularly if it be well

fermented, and put into perfectly sweet casks, and into a proper store-house, it will not turn acid for many months; and if of a strong body it will keep so for years, but a weak bodied liquor is much more liable to acidity than a strong one.

P. S. I lately met with the following, pray can I be favoured with any further information on the subject through your Magazine?

"The principal Distillers of Dublin have made experiment of the invention of barm extracted from the tops of heath, and it has been found to answer every purpose of their business. The saving which the consumption of it will produce, will be very considerable. Several of them have jointly bound themselves by an oath not to disclose the discovery, and have each given the author 100*l.* for having imparted to them so valuable a secret."

REPLY TO QUERIES ON BREWING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *4th Dec* 1809.

IN your Number for this month, page 505, I observe some queries respecting Brewing. Not being a brewer myself, I applied to a friend in that line; he was then much engaged, nor have I seen him since his reply to two of these; I perfectly recollect the others were mentioned, but in such haste, and they have left so slight an impression, that I dare not venture to transcribe them; of No. 2, on the strength of the worts, he said that 4 lbs. of extract were used for common porter.

No. 3. On the quantity of hops, he observed that it was not uniform, but varied with the strength of the worts.

At No. 4, my friend, who sports a proverb or two when they fall in his way, smiled, and said something about your correspondent throwing out an *empty hogshead* to catch a whale, and hat he mus be an undaunted enquirer to expect to get revealed the mystery of iniquity by a single query! He added, that he

had a fellow-feeling for his brethren in iniquity, and hoped that old birds would not be caught with chaff "*If*," said he, "*they buy the Doctor, depend upon it they must and will sell the Doctor.*" He added with a significant wink of his right eye and a slight tinge of a blush upon his face, your enquirer's words are too plain, he ought to have used the term of trade, "*colouring*," we might then have understood each other by *our telegraphic signals*, without the *interference* of the profane vulgar.

To No. 7, he replied, that raw grain was always used in the distilleries; he was not certain of its being employed in breweries, if it was it must be *sub rosa*.

Your's, &c.

L. C.

A METHOD OF MANUFACTURING FRENCH GREEN SUGGESTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Birmingham, 6th March*, 1809.

YOUR Correspondent, *a Colour-maker*, having received what he allows to be a clear and satisfactory answer to his own queries, seems to lament that it is not in his power to reply to those of *a Manufacturer*. I shall endeavour to supply his omission, and if those two Correspondents of your's will try the method on a large scale, and favour me with the results through the Tradesman, I shall be extremely glad to attend to their remarks, to assist in their labours, and thus to add my mite towards the complete disclosure of the process for your very liberal and useful Magazine. Should the method I take upon me to suggest be near the true one, I have no doubt but I shall receive the thanks of *a Colour-maker* for the hint; for I have every confidence, from the willingness with which he gives the history of its introduction into England, that he would have favoured you with the manner of its formation, had it been in his power.

As that gentleman seems much conversant in various subjects connected with manufactures, there may perhaps be others that have excited his curiosity; I hope he will continue his favours to your publication; at the same time, I flatter myself, that it may be in his power to contribute some practical information on the various subjects of research he may suggest, and perhaps I may be able to give him a little further assistance.

But in my offer of future service, I had almost lost sight of the object of my present letter.

It must first be oberved that almost all Greens, if not all of them, have copper for their basis. Your Correspondent says, the colour in question, is made from pearl-ashes and Roman vitriol,* which is a sulphate of copper; I would add to this, that both these articles ought to be got in their utmost purity: a want of attention to this, is the misfortune of the few makers of the colour in this town. This being particularly attended to, I would next recommend one part of pearl-ashes to two of vitriol nearly, or in the proportion of sixteen or seventeen of the former to thirty-two of the latter. The proportion ought, however to vary, according to the strength of the pearl-ash. These ingredients must be first boiled separately and left to settle about 15 minutes; by boiling, the whole of each that is soluble is melted, and by settling, any sediment or grit and dirt falls to the bottom of the vessel; this precaution of letting it settle shews the very great necessity there is for attention in the choice of the ingredients. At the expiration of this time, there ought to be a vessel ready four or five times larger than would

* In order to make Roman vitriol, plates of copper are heated red hot in an oven, by which means they become quickly covered with a crust of oxide, which separates as the plates cool; this oxide is then boiled in sulphuric acid, and, when it is dissolved and the solution is become of a proper strength, the whole is poured into leaden vessels to cool and crystallize.

(See 3d edition, Parke's Chem. Cat. page 380.)

This general idea of the making of one of the articles is sufficient *at present*; we should be obliged by any of our Correspondents favouring us with the *particulars* of the process. Ed.

contain the two liquors; for when they are poured together, a very considerable effervescence ensues. This being finished, a deposition takes place, and in a little time the supernatant liquor becomes clear, which is gently drawn off, either by spigots in the side of the vessel or a crane (a syphon), so as to leave the deposit (which is the colouring matter) undisturbed; this may then be put into bags formed of flannel or linen, three or four fold, to get as much more of the water from it as possible by draining; after which it is put on chalk stones in a circular or square stove to dry, the same as other colours.

I believe, Mr. Editor, this is nearly, if not exactly the process. What is used to heighten the colour, I am a stranger to; but I suspect whatever is employed in addition to the above, is for that purpose; it might be soon discovered either by a scientific or a practical man. On this part of the subject, I should be particularly happy to receive information; knowledge is power, but ignorance is painful. Perhaps your obliging Correspondent "a Colour-maker," may yield to my request, of trying some experiments, and as I before observed, may communicate the results.

The dyers of woollen goods obtain a colour which they call French Green from similar ingredients, which are used, I am told, in the following manner:

Two coppers are procured, in one of which, blue stone vitriol (Roman vitriol) is melted with boiling water, and the other contains pearl-ashes dissolved in like manner; of the proportions I am not so certain, but believe them nearly as stated for the French Green of the colour-makers: They first put their cloth into the blue stone vat for some time, after that into the ash vat, and so alternately until the degree of colour they require is obtained; the cloth is then washed in pure water, dried and given to the dresser.

The bricklayers and white-washers also use Roman vitriol to procure their French Green in the following manner: According to the shade required, a portion of this salt dissolved in boiling water is poured upon a mixture of lime and water. The

lime being first finely powdered, this is mixed in a pail, and laid on with a painter's brush; a little melted glue is added to make it bear the air better.

I have the recipe of another colour used by the bricklayers and white-washers, which is at your service. A buff or yellow, is made by the fine of lime, mixed with water, to which a little copperas is added. It is laid on commonly about the thickness of white-wash; glue is added here also, for the same purpose as in the foregoing recipe.

Believing that I have communicated to your two Correspondents in the colour trade, the mode, correct up to the heightening of the colour, of making French Green, with a frank confession that I am a stranger to that part of the process, may I be suffered, sir, to address *two* queries to your Correspondents? I think I may be allowed that indulgence, if the method above is correct, (which I have strong reasons to believe it is,) when you are told in the letter of "a Colour-maker," that it was, even until now, known at most to *five* or *six* manufacturers in London.

Will any of your Correspondents favour me with the process of manufacturing flour of mustard, with an explanation of their terms of art; the letters P. D. are used by those gentlemen, they are the initials of pepper dust, which is pretty plentifully used in the grinding of that article; it is a very natural wish to understand the nature and effect of the condiments we take with our food; who knows but with a small portion of the real flour of mustard, and in addition to the dust and dirt mingled with the pepper sweepings, we are swallowing capsicum and turmeric, and ingredients still more hurtful?

You say in your last Magazine, that the refuse of hemp and flax might by a process well known to bleachers, be rendered white as cambric; can I be favoured with that process through your valuable pages?

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

L. H.

PRICE OF WHITING, AND DECAY OF THE RIVER TYNE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *London, Dec. 3d,* 1808.

I MUST take leave to correct some errors into which a Correspondent of your's, J. C. of Liverpool, has fallen, with regard to the price of Whiting, in your No. for Dec. last, page 481; in the first instance, the price, I apprehend, of 40*l.* per ton, is more than double the price it was some years ago, and it cannot be much more now, as the raw material does not cost more, and the price of labour in the manufacturing is comparatively small. In regard to the freight, which your Correspondent states at twenty pounds per ton, he may perhaps mean as many shillings, as it has been carried in large quantities at that price within these few years; and I am confident it may be had from London at 30*s.* per ton; this being the case, I apprehend the prices he mentions its being sold for at Liverpool, instead of being forty pounds per ton, will scarcely amount to more than four!

As to the establishing manufactories of Whiting at Liverpool, I do not conceive it would answer the purpose, for the following reasons: First, because I apprehend they have no chalk in that neighbourhood; now chalk is the raw material used for this manufacture, * and to have that from London, would cost from 30*s.* to 40*s.* per ton freight; the raw material itself from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton; whereas chalk going down to Newcastle as ballast, is sold for 1*l.* per ton, on arrival there, and sometimes less, and in all probability is manufactured at a less expence there than it can be done at Liverpool.

The information you have received of the river Tyne, leading to Newcastle, being likely soon to be destroyed, I can hardly conceive to be correct; the conservators of that river, together with the coal-owners, who are certainly very deeply interested in its being kept navigable, would undoubtedly take due care to

* See our No. for Feb. last, page 97-98.

prevent that. I am informed by a gentleman who has known the river between these twenty and thirty years, and has constantly had craft going up and down the same, that the course or current of the river, which is much wider in some parts than in others, is frequently impeded or changed by the great land floods, which come down from the west, and which frequently displace that part of the bed of the river, which is composed of loose sand; these shifting sand banks not being immediately procured, occasion the Coal Keels to run aground upon the shallows, and this may be the case also with some of the larger vessels.

However, as this communication and the contents of that letter, which have occasioned them, will very probably meet the eye of some of those gentlemen, who are deeply interested therein, they may, perhaps, favour you with some further remarks on the subject.

I am, Sir, &c.

D. K.

WE are much obliged to D. K. for his very prompt and friendly correction of the error in the statement of the price of Whiting in our communication from Liverpool: as to the navigation of a river, so productive of comfort in the article of coals, as the Tyne is, we have considerable apprehensions, grounded on the case inserted at page 40, that our former Correspondent is not mistaken; but as we are extremely anxious, if permitted, to proceed in the enquiry, we hope to hear from J. C. of Liverpool again on that subject; and particulaly from our present Correspondent, even though we may be favoured with defences of the present state of that river from other quarters.

The above communications, as also those in reply to the queries on Brewing, ought to have been inserted in the No. for Jan. or Feb.; our friends will, however, not regret, when they know the delay was occasioned by a considerable press of matter. Ed.]

PRICE OF WHITING, AND STATE OF THE RIVER TYNE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Jan. 26th,* 1809.

I HAVE received your circular, and will as soon as I get a little through my present throng, give you what assistance

I can: In the mean time I must point out to you a little error you have allowed to creep into the Dec. No.; a Correspondent of your's has rated the freight of Whiting considerably too high, as it never yet was charged above 35*s.* per ton; and he has also made the retail price higher than white lead bore until very lately.

I would advise you to correct this in some way or other, as it has been particularly noticed. You will please to state as one of the reasons for not manufacturing Whiting at Liverpool is the want of chalk in the neighbourhood, and also the considerable cost of freight between Liverpool and the places where that mineral is found. The chalk is brought to Newcastle as ballast, and the vessels that bring chalk ballast save ballast dues, and the Whiting-makers and lime-burners get it at the expence of keel hire.

At Liverpool the case would be very different, few, if any ships return to that port in ballast, the trade is there backwards and forwards, not as here, all one way.

The foregoing observations will, I hope, in some degree do away the surprize expressed in the first part of J. C.'s communications from Liverpool; its second part is of infinitely greater importance. Ever since you published that letter, I have been making enquiry and collecting information for you on the subject of the river Tyne and its navigation. I had obtained a copy of "the case," which was offered by the Shields gentlemen in 1798 and 1799, to Messrs. Holroyd and Wood, for their opinion; which I would have sent you with this, had you not already published it.—(*See page* 40 to 50.) It is necessary, however, for you to add the names of the attornies employed both at London and Shields. They were Mr. Blackburn of South Shields, and Richard Wilson, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, London. The last gentleman tried the corporation of this town in the famous tryal of Sir Wm. Leaton, *v.* Watson, in 1793; and Mr. Blackburn has copies of the following charters, &c. in his possession.—21st of Eliz. 2d & 3d Edward VI, act of

parliament. 21st Henry VIII, and inquisition on a *quo warranto*, 25th Henry VI. Mr. Blackburn's penetration and professional skill is far above my praise, and I sincerely hope will one day meet the warm congratulations of his townsmen, as Serjeant Glynn did formerly at Newcastle, in the great Town Moor cause of that place, in August 1774; in which he wrested the rights of the poor part of the freemen from the tyrannical grasp of the *gentlemen* in the corporation of that day.

So true is that which your Correspondent says, too truly in page 482 of your last vol. of the difference between men in a body, and acting only as individuals. We have this well described in the fourth book of the Task, by the very pious and loyal Cowper.

> Man in Society is like a flow'r
> Blown in its native bed: 'tis there alone
> His faculties, expanded in full bloom,
> Shine out; there only reach their proper use.
> But man, associated and leagu'd with man
> By regal covenant, or self-join'd by bond
> For interest's sake, or swarming into clans,
> Beneath one head for purposes of war,
> Like flow'rs selected from the rest, and bound
> And bundled close to fill some crowded vase,
> Fades rapidly, and, by compression marr'd,
> Contracts defilement not to be endur'd.
> Hence chartered boroughs are such public plagues:
> And Burghers, men, immaculate perhaps
> In all their private functions, once combin'd,
> Become a lothsome body, only fit
> For dissolution, hurtful to the main.

In my enquiries about the declining state of the navigation of the river Tyne, I have sometimes, and but rarely heard its present condition attributed to the shifting of the sands; this, however, only makes the matter worse. The corporation receives

above eight thousand pounds per annum, according to a statement inclosed * herewith, for the purpose of cleaning out the river, (and in that general purpose of freeing it, even of those shifting sands), and repairing the port; I *think* it may be proved little or nothing of this sum has been so applied; they are the conservators, as your Correspondent J. C. has truly stated. But what have they done as conservators? In my next I shall tell you one or two of their feats in that character; at present I shall only say that they get drunk once a year, (every Ascension day), and in that state look after encroachments and damn reform.

Yes, sir, they did once find an encroachment, and I shall do myself the favour of forwarding you the statement of their heroism and benevolence!

I shall go further, sir, I will undertake the task of being their historiographer; and knowing they accept services with peculiar pleasure when they are gratuitous, I shall expect nothing for the toils and duties of my office: I will undertake to be their occasional historian, so far as their history is connected with the commerce of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the condition of their river, and consequently the price of coals every where, but particularly in London.

I have heard it said, that the coal-owners on the river Tyne, who are so much interested in its navigation, would not suffer its threatened destruction; and that therefore the state in which it is represented to be, does not exist. Alas, sir, what can the coal-owners do? To whom can they apply? to the conservators to complain of the conservators! To the corporation to complain of the corporation? Then would the conservators, that is the corporation, be both judge and jury!

The case at page 40 to 50, and other valuable papers inserted already in your Magazine, will sufficiently reply to this supposition; nothing but an impartial representation by the press of the "brave and good deeds" of these *conservators* will bring them

* This will be inserted in our next, if we have room.

to a proper sense of duty; let them stand uncovered to the eyes of their countrymen; let them feel that there are statements,

> .....Which fresh and fresh applied
> Will cure the arrantest puppies of their pride.

And that these statements are statements of facts committed by themselves! Out of their own mouths must they be condemned.

Your's, respectfully,

H. E.

ON CORPORATIONS.

LETTERS ON CORPORATIONS.

LETTER IV.

SIR,

FINISHING the consideration of our subject as guarded, continued, or annihilated by LAW, we shall now view it as an object for the moral philosopher, as connected with society, or as affording, in other words, motives of retardation or improvement to the general welfare of the country and of man. What are the peculiar advantages of corporations? Do those towns which are governed by mayor, aldermen, &c. possess more of MIND, the great characteristic difference between the sow that wallows in continued filth, and even the aldermen or chapter who fare sumptuously every day; between the beast of the field, and that animal of whom it is said,

> Os homini sublime dedit, cœlumque tueri
> Jussit; & erectos ad sidera tollere vultus. OVID.

Do the population of the towns increase where such bodies are, in a superior ratio to others, where they are not? Are public improvements more rapidly effected? Are their rivers cleaned out? Their commons and wastes divided and cultivated? Manufactures flourishing, and the poor employed?

The result of an agitation of these questions, must be so unequivocally in opposition to such establishments, excepting that of London, that whoever should advance to it, must expect to meet with unqualified and unlimited revenge; for the slightest enquirer will have observed that that dark passion is most easily generated under the influence of a corporation establishment.

Do I prove the malversations of the man in power, says an acute philosopher, if my proof be clear I shall be persecuted. The vengeance of the strong over the weak is always in proportion to the truth of the accusation. It was of the powerful, that Menippus said "you are angry, Jupiter; you confess now your argument and your reasons are weak, because you are applying to your thunder." The powerful are commonly cruel, in proportion as they are stupid. Let a Turk enter the Divan and declare that the intolerance of Mahometanism depopulates the state and alienates the Greeks, that the despotism of the Grand Seignior debases the nation, that *the vexations of the Pacha's dispirit the people*, and that want of discipline renders the army despicable; what name will they give this faithful citizen? "*a sower of sedition*," he will be delivered up to the mutes!

In the outset of this article, we defined an aggregate lay or ecclesiastical corporation, in nearly the following words: They are a collection, number, or aggregate of individuals, endowed by virtue of their sovereign's implicit or explicit consent, with certain immunities or privileges, consistent with the public good, and calculated to secure and increase the particular happiness of the incorporated aggregate. This definition may possibly be cavilled at as not being strictly applicable to corporations, as they are constituted by their present charters; but this objection does not materially affect it, for if such corporations are constituted on principles inimical to the public good, they either ought not to exist, or some standard, some criterion must be ascertained whereby they may be reduced to their just principles, and perhaps there is no other measure by which the equity or iniquity of their constitution can be fairly estimated, but the

public constitution of the whole kingdom, wherein they exist. Some may also say this definition is defective, as it does not mention aldermen, magistrates, common council-men, sheriffs, headboroughs, bailiffs, mayors, and hangmen; to this it may be replied, that government in its primitive simplicity, (much more gentle and moderate than many of our governors), knows nothing of such names, but leaves them very properly to become the creatures of the aggregate; others may exclaim against the definition as being too comprehensive, including a rabble rout, and a parcel of ragamuffins; but these objectors are going too fast. Government, whatever its agents may do, does not call names, nor does it acknowledge any distinction of rank or fortune, but generously puts all men on a level, giving every one a common and equal right to all the immunities, privileges, powers, possessions, lands, revenues, &c. &c. that belong to the aggregate: If these, for the security of their property and its improvement, choose to appoint officers of certain names and descriptions, and duly recompense them for their services, those officers in all reason must be supposed subject to the controul of that aggregate, or the majority; but besides these objections, the foregoing definition will, it is presumed, be found quite re-repugnant to the ideas commonly entertained of corporations, and the language often used in describing them. Ask of the generality, and especially the generality of those who are commonly self-elected; but who ought to be elected and appointed by the *free* suffrages of the *majority* belonging to the incorporated body to manage or preside over such? Ask those who are the members of the corporation, it is probable that a very great majority will mention no more than the aldermen or magistrates, that is to say, persons arrayed in certain habits, and invested with certain powers, but undoubtedly there is no more propriety in this assertion, than if it was said that such bodies consisted alone of the common beadles or serjeants at mace; these last are indeed the essence, not the excrement of that body: Sancho Pança was not more necessary to Don Quixote, or Ralpho to Hudibrass, than are the last to the former; they

accouter them for the church, and the forum, for the election of a brother, or the proclamation of a fair; like those doughty squires, they do all the dirty work, and like them too, frequently are all but put into "durance vile," are all but tossed in a blanket, for the good of their masters! But their masters without them would be nothing; beadles and serjeants are the pivots of the bodies to which they belong, the bellows-blowers of the organ, which can scarcely sound one stop without them; but their consequence and utility is most apparent in the full diapasons of corporation feasts and public executions.

If the idea that magistrates alone constituted the aggregate of a corporation were strictly just, as their powers commonly extend to and affect others, besides the members of the corporate body, wretched and miserable indeed must be the lot of thoses individuals, who making no part of this body, yet unfortunately reside within the limits of its jurisdiction! To be subjected to such a state of government, without, or against one's own consent; what is it but to be subjected to the worst species of slavery; it is not be understood, that a few individuals thus incorporated and endowed with powers over the inhabitants of certain districts, *necessarily* are, or would be, weaker or more wicked than other inhabitants of the same places, nor is it to be imagined that they would venture to make laws contrary to those of the public community; because they would be apprized that all such laws, by their very nature, would become invalid and of no force. But why should individuals of any description, whether with a furred gown or a harlequin jacket, assume or be endowed with a right of legislating for others, whom the public community leaves at liberty to legislate for themselves. If corporations, i. e. *the magistrates of those corporations*, have an absolute right to legislate for all the inhabitants within the limits of their jurisdiction, without or against the consent of those who reside within those limits, (as they seem to arrogate in their common practices), then it may be said that they exist as *imperia in imperio*, which is perhaps too gross a solecism to belong to, or to be tolerated by the British

constitution. All undefined power being of an engrossing tendency, might not persons invested with it, if capricious or incompetent, be themselves prone to enjoin, and by the dextrous use of cajolement and misrepresentation engage their superiors to countenance them, in the enforcement on the inhabitants of incorporated districts, such rules and ordinances as would become intolerable grievances, destructive of all the most valuable privileges and comforts of social life?

The observations hitherto advanced, go far towards solving two heads of enquiry, What was the original state of our corporated boroughs, and how far that has been deviated from? The causes of this deviation are obvious. The chief having been already hinted, that is narrowing the meaning of the word or term corporation, and making it to comprise a much smaller number than what must necessarily have belonged to the aggregate. This being done, what a multiplicity of abuses might not reasonably be expected to ensue! originating on the one hand from honest supine simplicity, tamely yielding up right after right, till he had no more to lose; and on the other from designing, restless ambition, variously intriguing for power and profit. But if abuses have crept in, must they still be tolerated? Perhaps increased and perpetuated? The answer they give to this question is a palpable evasion; would you, say the defenders of such institutions, violate the sanctity of charters, and totally destroy the old, venerable, and goodly fabric of corporations? To this it may be replied, that though it is necessary for the distribution of justice, to have proper means for its administration; yet it would be highly conducive to the public weal to disfranchise and entirely throw open the whole of our incorporated boroughs; for to say nothing of their being the scenes of animosity, discord and wrangling, are they not most frequently places where trade is chiefly cramped * and

* One instance of this is in scavage, or tolls, or custom, exacted by mayors, sheriffs, and bailiffs of cities and towns corporate from merchant-strangers, for wares exposed and offered to sale within their liberties, which was prohibited by 19 Henry VII.

discouraged, industry neglected, the sacred obligation of an oath disregarded, or passed over as a matter of custom, and of course, and in fact, treated in the same manner as the sacramental test of the church of England! Justice, truth, and integrity most shamefully violated, and all the best powers of the HUMAN MIND most deplorably enfeebled and destroyed by a slavish dependence on the smiles of the great, or the eager expectation of support by sinecure places and pensions. In short, without confining it as some do, weakly and sneeringly to the Cornish boroughs only, may not most of our corporate towns be justly, as I believe they are generally complained of as the greatest sinks * of corruption of any that the British constitution is connected with?

By what has been remarked above, does it not appear, in a convincing light, that the magisterial power in our incorporated boroughs has been stretched beyond its just limits? Ought not EVERY INDIVIDUAL of a corporation aggregate, to have a free vote in making corporation laws, and electing magistrates or officers to enforce or execute them? But has this privilege of giving their free suffrages been thus extended? On the contrary, has it not been generally restricted to comparatively very small numbers, while the majorities residing within the jurisdictions of corporate districts, have been generally quite excluded from the exercise of these their natural rights; essentially necessary to their security and comfort; and not only do they suffer this privation, but they are borne down by the most palpable tyranny and oppression. These majorities be-

* The following is extracted from the speech of Mr. Casey, at the Globe Tavern, John-street, Liverpool, on the anniversary of Mr. Roscoe's election. "For one of these corporations, very well known to some of us, it may justly be said, what it has lost in virtue it gains in consistency. I have known the corporation, to which I allude, to be characterized as one of the most immaculate bodies in the kingdom. This may be the case even in my opinion. For instance, the word "immaculate" has but one meaning, but that meaning is of various application.—Immaculate denotes spotless, but it occurs to me that *that* which is all black is just as spotless as *that* which is all white."

cause perhaps the rent-rolls of many among them are not so long, though their consciences may be as good as some of their superiors; these majorities are too often held and treated like abject slaves. But this is not all. Have the officers of corporations only abridged the power and privileges of their brethren within the limits of their jurisdictions? Have they not also in some instances, encroached on the public and common property? On a strict search, it might possibly be found, that some things of this sort appear to have been done.

Do there not belong to most corporations certain lands, called town or corporation lands? Are these lands public or private property? That is according to the construction which is put above on the word corporation, do these lands belong to the whole aggregate, or only to a few individuals, who exercise (right or wrong) jurisdiction over that aggregate? If, as it is sometimes asserted, the magistrates are only trustees for those lands, for whose benefit do they husband, and conduct this trust? Is it either for the benefit of *all* the individuals of the incorporated district, or for the manes and representatives of the original donors; or which is sometimes to be much suspected, is it not for the mutual benefit of *the trustees themselves*? The original donors and their representatives must at this time be the inhabitants of the *terræ incognitæ*; they are as little mentioned by Capt. Cook, as corporation magistrates. If the revenues of corporation lands are applied to the common benefit, one should expect to hear, at least on some occasions, that those revenues are brought forth for the aid and relief of the public and common burthens, which at present press the shoulders of those who inhabit corporation districts. Say, for example, in relief of the parochial rates, and the maintenance of the poor in those boroughs which possess common or town lands; are they applied in this way? It is confessed that sometimes they may, and are thus applied; but for *the most part* are they applied to such good purposes? Are not corporation lands and revenues, instead of being suitably improved and applied, sometimes secreted and embezzeled for the vile purposes of pri-

vate emolument, or lavished away for the more vile ones of luxury, riot, oppression, electioneering faction, and bribery? Were it necessary, the task of exhibiting proofs of artifice and mismanagement, would not be difficult; let one instance, not the least curious, suffice for the whole. In the days of primitive integrity, before false refinement (sometimes unjustly dignified with the appellation of prudence, or a wise provident forecast) had distorted men's eyes, and depraved their hearts, certain corporation lands were demised in terms different from those in which they have been latterly demised; in terms demonstrating, that the word corporation meant something more than it now does, in the ideas of some, that an incorporated borough included more individuals than those who are called magistrates of any description. The commonalty being then *united* with the aldermen or magistrates, as being *joint demisors in common, and equally with those magistrates themselves.* Let it not be here objected, that this remark is deduced from any single circumscribed object, and therefore will not apply to the majority; for here, as in the progress of Epidemics, the case of a single patient is frequently that of the multitude.

Thus corporations, under whatever point of view we examine this topic, are unfortunately pregnant with motives to censure and complaint. Inquiry, change, improvement, seem to be dictated by the true interests of mankind; to go forward from perfection to perfection, to attempt to be perfect, even as our father who is in heaven is perfect, is not more the voice of religion than of nature and of reason. Change must therefore be perpetually effecting, matter is not more continually performing its great circle of revolution than mind is. But corporations are the perpetual enemies of such a state; they lay their hand on the spring that is in society, and put a stop to its motion. Their tendency is to perpetuate abuse; whatever was thought right and useful, at the time of their formation*, they undertake to

* In consequence of a false analogy, we associate the idea of age and experience to the circumstance of having lived long ago; and thus we

entail to the latest posterity, forbidding them under pains and penalties to think any thing else, right and useful, but such as agreed with their declarations in their times of ignorance. Why did they not also extend their Lethean influence to the arts that benefit life, or the sciences that adorn it? As far as they could, however, they have reversed the genuine propensities of man; and instead of suffering us gradually and peacefully to "go on towards perfection," they compel us by violence to go back, if possible, to a state of profound ignorance. They prompt us to seek a phantom, which they are pleased to call, the public welfare, not in alteration and improvement, but in a timid reverence for the decisions of our ancestors, a slavish deference to the times justly denominated barbarous, as if it were the nature of the human mind always to degenerate and never to advance! The plain and unsophisticated language of such a procedure is, We are so wise that we can draw no additional knowledge from circumstances as they occur, and we pledge ourselves, that if it be otherwise, the additional knowledge we acquire shall produce no effect upon our conduct; the wisdom and experience of ages, the changes which ought to be produced in our powers, from increasing wisdom, is a phantom with which we will have nothing to do. Our charters contain the knowledge alone necessary for us: they are like the loaf in the tale of a tub, they are every thing to us. These are our *writing* by way of excellence, our alcoran; whatever agrees with them is useless, and ought to be destroyed; whatever opposes them is worthy of the flames. The improvements of knowledge are phantoms, enquiry is high treason, and reform, though gentle and genial, is blasphemy.---"Crucify them, crucify them!"

Here, sir, I must pause until next month; as an object of morality, as an affair of man, their production of ignorance, of vice and misery is too extensive to be trifled with; the mischiefs they

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invert the proper notion of the "wisdom of ages," and look for it at the wrong end. *Aikin's Letters, vol. 2, page 89.*

create too dreadful to be accommodated! The friend of his king and of his country, in the contemplation of such a mass of mischiefs, ought not to descend to palliation or concealment. They forbid the cultivation of the earth; the improvement of the human intellect; the promotion of human happiness; and consequently the good of all!

An oath, the most solemn appeal of civil society; the sacrament of the Lord's supper, the most solemn appeal of religion are turned into a mere affair of office, a John Doe and a Richard Roe, nay, solemn as they are, they are even less thought of than either of these fictitious personages!

My next, I hope, Mr. Editor, will conlude the subject; in the mean time, I again request the attention and assistance of your Correspondents, and am,

Your's, respectfully,
PHILANTHROPOS.

ON MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *London, March 4th*, 1809.

WILL you favour me with the insertion of the following remarks on some of the enquiries, &c. in your last month's Number? Permit me also to recommend to you, not only to request regular accounts of manufactories, or of detached processes, as in the art of the dyer, but also to encourage your friends in sending you *detached facts;* in which case, your Miscellany would afford *an asylum*, as it were for them.

According to a principle recommended by Dr. Johnson, (from Boyle, as quoted by a chemical Correspondent, at page 140, 8th Number,) there are many contrivances practised by individuals, which by being published, would give new powers to diligence. Though the following do not possess that characteristic, yet I flatter myself that a great deal of information may be given to the public, by dedicating an occasional space in your Maga-

zine to "miscellaneous information." There is now scarcely a reader but who could communicate some valuable hint or remark, which might procure from other quarters considerable light on the progress of the arts, on the value of their respective objects, the history of their progress to their present state, that of their introduction into Great Britain, how best to effect that, in articles of foreign manufacture, &c. &c. &c. To begin a plan of that kind, I send you the following.

Sawing Mills.

Page 259, these are noticed by your very active and ingenious Correspondent, Mr. Wyllisfy. One of those machines, the property of an individual, a Mr. Sandeman of Perth, a gentleman of the Glassite principles, of which there are many at that place, was erected there, nearly opposite the North Inch. It might perhaps be pulled down by *order of Government*, or for any thing I know to the contrary, may be yet standing. Will Mr. Wyllisfy be so kind as to inform you readers, on what grounds he believes saw-mills are prohibited by our rulers? If it is only as they abridge labour, the argument would be equally forcible against cotton-mills, and every other sort of machinery; or perhaps the law to which your Correspondent alludes may be *obsolete*, and honoured better in the breach than in the observance.

Dutch Metal.

Page 260, by which I understand your Correspondent, "a Manufacturer," means *Dutch leaf*, which is also known in commerce by the name of *orsidue*. This was chiefly obtained from Holland, though like all those toys that are called Dutch toys, it is principally manufactured in Germany. Of this article, twenty tons have been exported at one time, from England to Surat, and all the other parts of the peninsula of India for the dresses, as I have always understood of the females of that country; though I suppose their priests and their gods would require a share of it. It is used also by the Jews, to gild picture frames, and such things.

I have generally understood that its brilliancy is given by the fumes of sulphur.

The following I extract from the 2d vol. of "the Handmaid to the Arts," page 423. "There is besides the true leaf gold, another kind in use called Dutch gold, which is copper gilt, and beaten into leaves like the genuine. It is much cheaper, and has, when good, greatly the effect of the true, at the time of its being laid on the ground; but with any access of moisture it loses its colour, and turns green in spots; and indeed in all cases its beauty is soon impaired, unless well secured by lacquer or varnish. It is nevertheless serviceable for coarser gilding, where larger masses are wanted, especially where it is to be seen by artificial light, as in the case of theatres; and if well varnished, will there, in a great measure answer the end of the genuine kinds."

Gold, it seems, is often mixed with copper for making leaf gold, in consequence of which, it turns green by exposure to the atmosphere, in proportion to its being adulterated with that metal.

Convinced that it is an article of great consumption in this country, and of exportation from it, I join sincerely with your Correspondent, for a practical account of its manufacture.

Filtering of Water on a large Scale, for the first time.

Page 258, I find you, Mr. Editor, like many others of your brethren, have fallen into a mistake in this instance; the plan pursued by Mr. Gibbs, of Paisley, where water is purified by passing through two large filtering reservoirs, and afterwards used in his work, and distributed to the town, gave, I believe, the hint to the two companies you mention; but neither of these is the *first* in which water has been purified by filtration in the large way for manufactories. It was in practice at Perth, about twenty years ago, at the Ruthven bleach field, which is now a print field, and perhaps one of the largest in the kingdom. The water was filtered *by ascent*, the "head" being much higher than the under mentioned apparatus. A square reservoir

was formed, the bottom being covered by boards, through which a multitude of augur holes were bored; this was covered by a mass four feet deep of gravel and sand, taking care to place the small stones and gravel at the bottom, and the fine and sand at the top. Above these strata were boards again, bored in a similar manner as the under ones, which kept all firm and tight, and through which the water issued pure. If it was not sufficiently purified, a second apparatus of boards, gravel, and sand was ready, through which to filter it the second time, and that never failed of success.

If the above remarks are of any service to your Correspondents, I shall be extremely glad. They will be of use, at any rate, if they answer the purpose for which they are intended, that of inducing others of your friends to contribute more valuable information for the miscellaneous department of your Magazine.

I am, your obedient servant,

C. O.

PYROLIGNEOUS ACID, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *March 10th*, 1809.

A CORRESPONDENT of your's, T. L. of Manchester, requests information about the cheapest Acid. I have always considered that the *vinegar of wood, or pyroligneous acid,* was the cheapest, and as I have some memorandums about that acid, as well as on the iron liquor (or acetate of iron); and the aluminous liquor (or acetate of alum); you are welcome to them, such as they are, particularly as that Correspondent gives you reason to hope that you will hear from him again, and from the readiness he expresses to render any information in *his* power, I hope he will be able to favour me, through you Magazine, with correct accounts of all the following. In Manchester he

can be at no loss to prove his willingness to perform his promise, if he does not himself possess the necessary information.

Pyroligneous acid.---To procure this, I am told that oak wood is placed in large round cylinders like ovens, and kept at a regular and strong heat from a large furnace underneath; there is a worm, like that used by the distiller, placed in cold water to condense what comes over. The manufacturers of this article have one tub to catch the tar, and another to receive the acid. The residuum of the wood is charcoal, which is sold to silversmiths, tinplate-workers, &c.

Query:---Would not chips and small pieces of wood do as well or better than wood in the lump? and in that case, does not this business offer a good mode of consuming the chips, &c. formed by ship carpenters, joiners, and others? If it is necessary to have the oak and the rest of the close grained woods separate, that might be easily accomplished during the working of the wood at the different yards.

From the foregoing statement, I am inclined to think that the mode of making tar, as described in page 1, of the present vol. might be rendered considerably more profitable. It appears from it, that there is no provision made to obtain the pyroligneous acid, nor does it inform us what they do with the remains of the wood, which I should imagine would be good charcoal, as from the account of W. T. the air is almost as well excluded in the process for making tar, as it is in that of charcoal burning.

Could not Turpentine be extracted from *chips* of the fir, by a similar method?

Iron Liquor, or acetate of Iron, was formerly made of vinegar and old iron; at present it is formed by the pyroligneous acid and copperas. To obtain this, as much chalk is thrown into the above mixture as will destroy the acidity. The rationale, I believe, is this, the chalk lays hold of the vitriolic acid, whilst the pyroligneous acid has an affinity for the iron; the clear of this, which is the iron liquor, is taken for use. There are different strengths required, I am told, for different colours.

Aluminous Liquor, or the acetate of Alum; for this the ingredients and proportions are the same as the foregoing, only using alum instead of copperas.

No motive, Mr. Editor, but that of contributing every piece of information in my power, could have induced me to copy and send the foregoing accounts; because, though I believe the *ingredients* are correct, yet I find I had not enquired about their *proportions*, a degree of information which I could have obtained with the greatest ease, and which I now regret extremely that I neglected; my remisness was owing to the too common idea, that "it could be of no use to me," and there was then no Magazine, particularly occupied with arts and manufactures, through which they could be of service to the public, on which I could rely for the insertion of detached facts, in the manipulations of the arts. My consolation now is, that late though they are, they may possibly produce advantage; if they occupy a place in your very useful and consequently patriotic Magazine. They are useless to me, and to my countrymen if they are of any value, occupying as they do at present a corner of my desk. Hoping to see T. L. again in an early Number,

I am, your's, respectfully,

C. H.

FOR THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

HISTORY OF THE INTRODUCTION OF THE MANUFACTORY OF ALUM INTO ENGLAND.

TOWARDS the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, a discovery was made of the utmost importance to Whitby, and the country which surrounds it; it was to find that the coast there, everywhere abounded with alum rock. Thomas Chaloner, Esq., afterwards, Sir Thomas Chaloner of Guisborough, being upon his travels, and in Italy, carefully examined the Pope's alum works, near Rome, which were then the only manufactories of that article in Europe, and were very beneficial to his holiness,

bringing him in yearly a very large revenue. Mr. Chaloner recollected there was a mineral exactly of the same kind, in the neighbourhood of Guisborough, and was very desirous to try if erecting an alum work there, would not greatly advance the income of the Chaloner family. But as he was entirely a stranger to the process, he found it would be absolutly necessary to procure some artists well acquainted with the whole mystery. These he knew were no where else to be had but from the Pope's alum works; for which reason he tampered with some men of ingenuity who were employed there, and partly with money, and partly with promises of large rewards, engaged two or three of them to come over with him to England. But as a discovery of his design, would infallibly have subjected him to capital punishment in the Pope's dominions, for the preserving of secrecy, he had them packed up in large casks, and in that manner clandestinely conveyed them on board a ship, then ready to sail for England. With this acquisition getting safely off, he made the best of his way for Yorkshire; and immediately after his arrival, began to erect an alum work, very near his own habitation, which afterwards completely answered his expectation, and brought him in yearly a very large revenue.

The Holy Father, when informed of all these proceedings, was extremely provoked, and some considerable time after their leaving Italy, thundred out a dreadful curse against Mr. Chaloner, and the journeymen alum makers who had eloped with him. This curse from the then head of the Christian Church, though every line of it breathed revenge, and every clause of it was for the everlasting damnation of the poor alum makers, had not the effect for which it was intended; it hindered not Mr. Chaloner and the work-men who were with him, from making alum; it neither struck their minds with idiotism, nor their limbs with palsy; it neither extinguished their furnace fires, nor overturned their boilers. But this it did; it discovered to the christian world, how heartily and sincerely the holy successor of holy Peter, was able to curse and to swear; and how he could bellow out those curses in the names of the most holy

trinity, the mother of God, and all the holy angels, saints, confessors, and martyrs! And what was all this congregation of

Powers and dominions, seraphims and thrones to effect?

Why truly to assist his holiness in a commercial monopoly! To break up an English alum manufactory! To annihilate a brother tradesman!

Tantæne animis cœlestibus iræ?

It is sometimes said that two of a trade cannot agree; perhaps this proverb, which like many other proverbs, took its rise in the times of ignorance and presumption, originated in the curses of this successor of St. Peter!

But let us turn a moment from the curses of this proud priest, to contemplate a useful subject. Mr. Chaloner, and the work-men who curst not at all, proceeded in the manufactory, which flourished like a tree by the river side. The price of this article was of consequence considerably reduced. Mr. Chaloner got money so fast (in despite of the curses and pride of that Theologian,) that it excited the emulation of several neighbouring gentlemen, who were very desirous of sharing in so beneficial a trade. Thus it seems the curses of the Pope, like the blood of the martyrs, which our popish Queen bade to burst from their veins in the horrors of the stake, only spread the benefits which these religionists wished to blast; but as there was little hopes of Mr. Chaloner admitting them into partnership, the Darcy family, after the year 1600, began to erect a second alum work, not far from that of Mr. Chaloner's; this also brought so much gain to its owners, that about 1615, another was formed near Sand End, within three miles of Whitby, whose profits were so great, that it still further excited others to venture, and in consequence this business was established on a foundation not to be overturned; it was, as if built upon a rock.

But here the advantages of this new manufactory did not stop; it was necessary that large quantities of coal should be procured, an article then but little known in that coast; these they procured from Newcastle and Sunderland, and to secure

this connection, a design was formed to have vessels always in readiness, to go to sea in moderate weather. Some of the fishermen offered their services for this work, and then vessels of burden, about 1615 began the trade with Newcastle; they afterwards ventured to London with alum, fresh butter, &c. and returned laden with merchandise, which was sold at Whitby with considerable advantage; and then also began the coasting trade, the ships employed in which, did not carry alum.

O.

London, 10 *Feb.* 1809.

ORIGIN OF ENGRAVING ON GLASS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *London*, 18*th Feb.* 1809.

I HAVE noticed with peculiar pleasure your wish to procure information on manufactories, and particularly on their origin. This species of information is fast fading away, and it requires every exertion on your part, and that of your friends, to favour the public with whatever can be collected in that division of your plan.

I shall, from time to time, communicate any thing that I can meet with on the subjects of "The Tradesman," and as I can collect any accounts of the origin of discoveries—these I shall have a peculiar pleasure in communicating; accept the inclosed as a small token of the earnestness of my intentions. I believe it will be particularly acceptable to your chemical readers.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

E. L.

"In the *Journal de Physique* of Thoulouse, a very ingenious *Memoire* has been published by M. de Puymaurin, jun. describing a new invention of engraving upon glass, by means of the fluoric acid. This is by far the happiest application yet made of that liquour. M. de Puymaurin relates his success in various experiments, made to prove the solvent qualities of the acid, which led to a full conviction, that it had nearly the

same power on glass as aquafortis and other acids have on copper and other metals. He therefore imitated the process of etching on copper with aquafortis. He covered a plate of glass with a thin coat of wax, surrounded by low edges of the same substance; and having sketched some figures with a sharp pointed instrument, he poured on a quantity of acid, and exposed the whole to the sun's heat. He soon observed the strokes he had made in the wax covered with a white powder, arising from the solution of the glass. At the expiration of four or five hours, he took off the wax, and washed the glass. With the greatest pleasure he now saw evidence of the certainty of his conjectures; and he affirms that, by these means, an intelligent artist might engrave on the hardest glass or crystal any thing that can be engraved on copper.

"The first attempt to engrave on glass was made at Thoulouse, May 18, 1787; and the result of the experiment was published in June 1788."

OBSERVATIONS ON WEST INDIA SUGAR,

And Extracts from the Reports of the Committee of the House of Commons, on the Distillation from Sugar and Molasses, &c.

ONE of our Correspondents last month having called our attention to the subject of West India sugar, and the bad policy arising from its not being permitted to be imported but in its unrefined state, has induced us take up this extensive subject. A cursory view may perhaps warrant the assertion he makes, but to be fair and impartial to all the various interests connected with the sugar plantations in our colonies, we must trace the concern through all its stages and ramifications; and we think we cannot have better authority than from the various evidence and information that has been furnished to the committees appointed from time to time, by our Houses of Parliament, to investigate the situation of our colonies, and grant relief to the

West India planters. Whilst our colonies so largely contribute to the national exigencies, and furnish the greatest mart for manufactures, disposeable only in that part of the world, it is a duty incumbent on us, particularly through self-interest, to pay every attention to this branch of our trade and commerce. We will first examine and shew, that the situation of the planter is far worse than formerly, and although his expences are much greater than a few years back, he obtains a far less price than formerly for his produce. Whilst almost every necessary article of life (of which sugar may now be reckoned one) and luxury has risen in price to the consumer, treble to what it sold for ten or twelve years back, sugar alone has not rose in the progressive scale, above the proportion of one to six.

The introduction of sugar appears to have been many centuries since, and in the records of the time of Henry VIII, *loaf* sugar is mentioned as being at the price of 7d. per lb.; indeed Whittaker, in his History of Whalley, mentions refined sugar in 1497; and again in 1546, in a Letter from Sir E. Wotton to Lord Cobham, the price of sugar is mentioned at 8d. per lb.: if this price is compared with that of other articles during the same period, and when the customs were so low, it is evident the prices at present bear no comparison. Within the last ten years, it appears that the price of sugar has greatly diminished. The average prices of 1800 was 65s. per cwt., and the average of 1807 was 34s. per cwt., both exclusive of duty: this depreciation of price has been occasioned by a progress of glut in the British sugar market, which appears to have been occasioned as follows. The devastation of St. Domingo was supposed to lessen the supply at least one-third of the produce of the West Indies, from which the prices to the European consumer rose to such a degree, that at various meetings held at London, severe animadversions were cast upon our colonists, accusing them not only of negligence in their plantations, but of keeping a scanty supply to the British market, to the great detriment of the sugar refiners and consumers, and the ruin of our export trade. In consequence of this, many modifications

were made, to encourage a cultivation of sugar in the East Indies, and the duties from thence received a considerable reduction. Our colonies also receiving a strong stimulus by the enhanced price, considerably extended their cultivation; encouragement was also given to the foreign colonies at this time, by the measures of our government attempting to make foreigners pay a part of the heavy duty on sugar, by retaining a part of that duty on the re-export. The duty so retained acted as a premium to the cultivation of the foreign colonies. Another cause of the glut in the sugar market, was from the effects of the French Revolution, which so much impeded the consumption of West India produce; and this also may in part be attributed to a great relaxation in our system of warfare with the enemies colonies; for in the midst of war their produce found its way to European ports upon more favourable terms, than British produce could be brought even to Great Britain, much less be reshipped to these ports. But though it arrived at European ports, it did not get into its accustomed channel of consumption, being so much impeded by the war, and the want of mercantile confidence. Under these circumstances, the British colonies having rapidly increased their production, the colonies taken from the enemy having had their produce also admitted into British consumption, and the produce of the colonies still remaining to the enemy, finding its way in part to the European market, the supply of Great Britain has been found far to exceed either her own consumption, or any possible channel of exportation. It appears, in two instances produced to the committee, that estates of the greatest magnitude, which, upon the most reasonable valuation, at several times within the last ten years, were capable of paying all their incumbrances, and of leaving a surplus of near 300,000l. to the possessors, are now actually falling into the hands of the principal creditors.—There are also many instances, where even once opulent planters, are now reduced to content themselves with the mere necessaries of life. It is evident that sugar cannot, like most other articles of colonial produce, be kept back from market; for, instead of

being reserved till sought after by the buyers, it has in general been forced off at public sales. It is an article which will drain by keeping, and it is not therefore the custom to keep one crop beyond the customary period of the import of another. It has also been forced into foreign consumption by excessively low prices, to the amount of more than a million cwt. in the year 1807, and those by whom it has been exported have been obliged to pay large bribes, in order to get it admitted into any port of the Continent, for which expences they have sought to indemnify themselves by the very low prices at which they would consent to purchase the sugar in the British market. In respect to the general commerce of the country, it also appears that the quantity of British manufactures, and other goods shipped to the colonies, is by far less than it would be, were the produce of the planter making him a fair return. Taking the import of the three last years at 273,000 hhds. of sugar, at 13 cwt. net each, they have produced at least 10l. per hogshead less than would make to the planter a barely adequate return: this then will create a deficiency of 8,000,000l. which sum has not been saved to the British consumers of sugar, because a considerable part of it has been saved to the foreign consumers, of so much of it as was exported. While the committee were making every possible enquiry concerning the mode and method to be adopted for granting relief to the planters, particularly by confining the distilleries of the United Kingdom to the use of sugar and molasses only, they have not been unmindful whether any, and what relief, might be afforded to the colonies, by reducing the prohibitory duty on the importation of refined sugar, to a duty which should be merely equivalent to that on raw sugar. There is, however, a process called *claying*, which does not subject sugar to the high duty, but only to an additional one of 4s. per cwt. which is not more than proportionate to its additional value. This, however, is not what is meant by *refined*, which is, sugar that has undergone solution, and a fresh granulation (crystallization); and such sugar is charged with a duty of 8 guineas per cwt., which acts as an absolute

prohibition of its import. Should it be found requisite to relinquish a considerable part of this duty, there would be many advantages to be derived to the planters in refining their sugars in the colonies; a very considerable one would be the avoiding the loss which now arises from drainage in the passage here, amounting to nearly one eighth of the whole. This loss only to the planter, if sugar be estimated at its shipment at the rate of 25s. per cwt., is not a less sum in the year than 600,000l. It may be supposed that this loss may be greatly obviated by going to the process of claying only; but claying is not applicable to all sugars, and from the increasing disuse thereof, it must be looked upon as not turning out beneficial to the planter. It also appears that the refining would occasion a great increase to the distillery, as every cwt. of sugar so refined, would furnish materials for the distillation of nearly three gallons of rum. A considerable saving also would be made to the planter, by a reduction of the freight. At present the ships, on an average, obtain barely one-third of a freight out, consequently the deficiency of their freight out of two-thirds, must be made up, by charging it on the freight home. Should the refining take place to any considerable extent, it would necessarily create a large export of coals and materials; besides, as the freight home is paid, not on the sugar that is taken on board, but on what is landed, it is obvious that the freight of one-eighth of the sugar, lost on the passage, must be charged on what remains. A benefit of no small importance to the colonies would also arise, from the number of Europeans, which would be wanted in the various capacities for the refinery, and by this means would be obviated the alarming decrease of white population. To this might also be added, that the refinery would furnish, to a considerable number of negroes, an employment superior to that of field labour, and thereby contribute, to that gradation among them, on which their improvement and well-being, so much depends.

We will now observe how the shipping interest would be affected. Instead of 1 hhd. of raw sugar, the freight would be

56 lbs. of refined, 22 lbs. of bastard sugar, and 3 galls. of rum, which is at least equivalent. With regard to the revenue it is clear, that would suffer no loss, by having the duties on refined and bastard sugar, made equal to that on raw. The waste being avoided a greater quantity would arrive, and that, bearing no additional expence, it might be afforded cheaper. The revenues would also gain in another way—it has been found impossible to prevent the molasses produced in the refinery from getting illegally into distillation; this could not possibly occur from the molasses produced in the West Indies, as the article is not of sufficient value to pay the charge of importation.

In considering what effect an alteration of the duty would have on our domestic refinery, it appears the committee made the most minute enquiry of the extent and amount of the capitals employed in this trade, as it was very obvious that if the effect was immediate and extensive, it would occasion a considerable decrease at home in proportion as it extended abroad. It is stated that there were two years ago 363 refining pans employed in London only, but that 70 of these are now out of employ. The number of pans in other parts of the empire, are supposed to be 240, and it is presumed that an equal number of these, that is 46, are now unemployed. There may be about 60 pans in Ireland, the building and utensils of which may be valued at 180,000*l.*, making in the whole 1,812,000*l.* The capital requisite for each pan is 3000*l.*, being two-thirds for the building, and one-third for the utensils. To keep a pan at work in London, 6000*l.* additional, and a larger sum in the out ports is requisite for the purchase of the raw material, and the discharge of current expences. But this latter capital does not come under the present view, as it would not be engaged, were the refining to stop. It appeared to the committee, that some degree of compensation in this case must be made, in creating an injury to those who had embarked such large capitals on the faith of existing laws; so that allowing 3000*l.* for each pan for those employed, being a sum of 1,464,000*l.* and 348,000*l.* for those not employed; but as this latter capital may perhaps

not again become productive, half that sum only might be considered as liable to depreciation. This deduction would leave the total of the buildings and utensils subjected to loss at 1,638,000*l.* This would not, however, be total loss, for many of the buildings would be convertable to other purposes, and all the scites and materials would retain a value, so that the actual loss might be fairly reckoned at 819,000*l.*

In a matter so new, it is impossible to say what difficulties might not arise to obstruct the progress of refining in our colonies, and one grand point would no doubt be a want of capital there consequently the progress could only be expected to take place gradually, and that the colonial refinery would at last be confined to such sugars as are exposed to the greatest waste in the passage, and are least able to pay their freight in a raw state. That it may be supposed, that ultimately, not above one-half of the domestic refineries would be superseded by those of the colonies, and therefore not above one-half the mischiefs could arise, and even this would be rendered less by its being gradual, and in a great part remote.

The following experiment appears to have been made in Jamaica, respecting the profit to be derived from refining sugar there. The hogshead which averaged 16 cwt. in Jamaica, only weighed to the buyers in England 11 cwt. 3 qr. 17 lbs.. Deducting the usual tare, 16 cwt. is 16*l*6, or 14 cwt. 3 qr. 24 lbs. therefore the loss in the passage was 3 cwt. 7 lbs. This sugar sold in the British market at 2*l.* 7*s.* from which deducting the charges for freight, insurance, commission, &c. amounting to 19*s.* 10*d.* per cwt. it netted only 1*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* per cwt. A hogshead of Muscovado sufficiently cured and refined by means of Dr. Fordyce's pickled blood, produced a small tierce of sugar, which having been pounded was entered at Bristol and passed as Muscovado, paid the same charges, and weighed to the buyers 6 cwt. 2 qr. 7 lbs. it sold at 3*l.* 4*s.* and deducting the charges 19*s.* 10*d.* netted 2*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* per cwt. The molasses from the dripps were boiled a second time and yielded five pots of clayed sugar, weighing on an average 32 lbs. These clayed sugars were not

superior to the Muscovado, and were sold at nearly the same price, but the loss of sweets on the passage were not so considerable, and the five pots yielded in Bristol 1¼ cwt. The sweets saved by this process, charged 500 gallons of wash, which gave 43 gallons of rum at the British market.

Therefore the account stood as follows:

c.	q.	lb.		l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
6	2	7	Sugar refined at ----	2	4	2	per cwt.	15	0	9½
1	1	0	Do. clayed at ------	1	7	2	------	1	13	11½
			43 gallons of rum at	0	2	6	per gall.	5	7	8
								22	2	5

The Muscovado sugar produced,

11	3	17	----------at	1	7	2	per cwt.	16	3	9½
							Profit	5	18	5½

However from this profit must be deducted the expence of utensils, coals, &c. and the hire of a white refiner.

It is most probable that the planters in Jamaica would not find it their interest to refine sugars further than what is called lump sugar. The refined sugars pounded, as superfine clayed sugar appears to have carried a ready sale at the Bristol market; but refinery from all its circumstances, and from the persons chiefly employed in that trade here, does not seem to leave any chance of being done in Jamaica, but advantageous terms sufficient to enter into competition with the British trade.

The refined sugars pounded as above-mentioned would bring the material to the sugar baker in a manner more advantageous to him than as common Muscovado sugar, in as much as the British sugar bakers would buy for their own use, what was sent over in lumps pounded, and continue to make for exportation lumps from the worst of the brown sugars that came to market, as such lumps would command a bounty.

All kinds of sugar cannot be clayed; Jamaica in general does not make that kind of sugar that would be fit to be clayed with advantage. Again it must be considered what would be the effect of having an overstock of rums. This was a very disadvantageous

article of remittance to the British market in the year 1805-6, and part of 1807. There is no other market in Jamaica for rum but the American market, and whatever cannot be sold to the Americans must be shipped home to England, whatever price it might fetch.

From the climate and habits of the inhabitants of this country there is a consumption for the inferior sweets called bastard sugar and molasses, which enables the refiner to purchase sugar in the Muscovado state. The colonies of France, Spain, and Portugal, are obliged to clay their sugar, because they have no refinery in the mother country calculated to receive them. This is believed to be contrary to their interest, for during the period we had the Island of Martinique, many of the planters discontinued the claying of their sugars, and sent them in the raw state.

The Island of Jamaica does possess at present more refineries than adequate to their own consumption, and it is believed they do not export any.

The art of refining sugar is now carried on in Great Britain, with more ability and skill than in any other part of the world; but it is remarkable that the persons mostly employed, especially the boilers, are Germans. The capital embarked in this establishment has been materially encouraged, by knowing that sugar, the produce of the British colonies, could not be imported in any state of refinement, higher than that of clayed sugar.

The present duty on Muscovado sugar is 1*l.* 7*s.* per cwt. also an additional 3*s.* per cwt. but this latter has been suspended ever since it was imposed. On refined sugar imported, the duty is 8*l.* 8*s.* per cwt. on clayed sugar, the duty is 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

If a sugar house begins upon raw sugar, they first boil the finest raw sugar, which is made into fine loaves; after that the next process is upon an inferior sugar, the syrups of the former being boiled therewith, which produces loaves also of a lower quality; the pans are then charged with a sugar of a still lower quality, to which some part of the former syrups is added, and from this, lumps are produced of the coarsest and largest

size. The syrup of the lumps is boiled into a sugar which is called bastard, this is ground in mills to a powder; the syrup of the bastard sugar is molasses, in which the process ends.

If a sugar house begins with lumps, the pans are charged with that species of sugar, from the boiling of which is made double loaves, which are called double refined sugar. The pans are next charged with fine raw sugar as before, from which are produced fine loaves, and the process then goes on in a similar way as before-mentioned, for the process cannot be carried on with any degree of advantage, if the different sorts of goods are not made. In general the refiners prefer using their own lumps, provided they have sufficient strength. In many instances they boil their lumps for the purpose of double loaves, on a particular principle of their own. It might sometimes be to a refiner's advantage to buy, and sometimes to melt his own, depending much on the particular situation of the markets.

(To be continued.)

ACCOUNT OF THE INDIGO PLANT, AND THE PREPARATION OF INDIGO.

IN our Number for last month, we noticed the attention of the French towards the cultivation in their own country, of those articles of colonial produce, which they cannot at present obtain from the West Indies. Amongst them, Indigo is of the greatest utility, in dying, bleaching, painting and various processes of the different manufactures. For the information of our readers we will first give a sketch of the history of this article, and afterwards a translation of the French account of the Indigo Plant, as read before the public meeting at the Lyceum of Arts, at Paris, in 1808.

The Indigo dye is a preparation from the leaves and small branches of the *Indigo Fera* plant. The seed has much the colour and resemblance of the grains of gunpowder, and is sown in small furrows about eight inches asunder, two or three

inches deep, and at a foot distant from each other. The soil best adapted for its cultivation, is a rich loam well tilled and not too dry. Great attention is required in keeping the plants clear of weeds. Although it may be sown in most seasons, the spring is commonly preferred, and with moderate moisture the plant will appear above the surface of the ground in three or four days, and at the end of two months it is ripe. When it begins to flour it is cut with pruning knives, and again at the end of every six weeks, if the weather is not too dry. It will continue in this state for two years, after which it dengenerates and requires planting afresh. It must naturally be supposed that a plant so rapid in its growth must soon exhaust the soil, so that the planter should have a vast space of ground to change his crops.

Indigo is distinguished into two kinds, the *true*, and the *bastard*. The first generally fetches the highest price from its superiority, but it is most advantageous to cultivate the latter, because it is much the heaviest; the first grows well in many different soils, but the latter requires much rain. Both are liable to many accidents; sometimes the plant becomes dry, and is destroyed by an insect, and at other times the leaves, which is the most valuable part of the plant, are entirely devoured by caterpillars in the course of a few hours. It ought to be gathered with great precaution, for fear of making the farina that lies on the leaves, and is very valuable, fall off; when gathered it is thrown into the steeping vat, a large tub filled with water, and in the course of twenty-four hours it is completely fomented; the water is then run off into a second tub, called the mortar or pounding tub, the steeping vat is then cleaned out, to be used again with a fresh supply of plants. At the bottom of the tub or vat, but mixed with the water, is found a sediment of a very subtile earth, or the dregs which constitute the blue substance, and this is requisite to be separated from the useless salt of the plant mixed therewith, because this causes the dregs to swim on the surface of the water; to effect this, the whole of the water is forcibly agitated with wooden buckets full of holes,

and fixed to long handles. This part of the process requires the greatest precaution; if the agitation be discontinued too soon, the part that is used in dying not being sufficiently separated from the salt would be lost; if on the other hand, it was agitated too long, the different parts would be again mixed and form a new combination, and the salt reacting on the dregs would excite a second fermentation, that would alter the dye, spoil its colour, and make what is called *burnt indigo.* The precaution consists in the attention of the manufacturer from time to time drawing off a little to examine in a clean vessel, and when they perceived that the coloured particles are separated from the rest of the liquor, they leave off shaking the buckets, to allow time to the blue dregs to precipitate to the bottom of the tub, where they are left to settle till the water is quite clear. After the superfluous liquor is ran off, the dregs remaining at the bottom having acquired the consistence of a thick muddy liquid, it is then drawn off into a settler; after it is again cleared of its superfluous liquid, it is drained into sacks, from whence when water no longer filters through the cloth, it becomes of a thick consistence and is put into chests, when it entirely loses its moisture, and at the end of three months is fit for sale.

That which is known by the name of *Guatimala* indigo, the name from whence it comes, is the most perfect of all. There are several sorts made in the East Indies, but that from the Isle of Java is the best, but its price renders it little used by dyers. The best ought to float on the surface of the water and its colour ought to be a very dark blue inclining to violet, bright and sparkling, especially when broken. It may be tried by dissolving a little in a glass of water; if pure, it will mix equally, but if not, it will separate and fall to the bottom; the pounded is much more subject to adulteration than that sold in cakes.

The following account of an essential improvement in the preparation of indigo, is a translation from the French of Citizen Balley. It will undoubtedly be heard with astonishment, that although indigo has been manufactured during the

space of nearly a century, its preparation still consists in such imperfect approximations that amongst the best manufacturers, even ten, fifteen, and twenty tubs fail out of a hundred. Sometimes even either owing to want of experience, or the contrarities of temperature, a much larger number of tubs fail and ruin the proprietor; but through the exertions of the colonial proprietor of St. Domingo, Nazon, a means of preventing this failure is laid down. After describing the first process of cutting and macerating plants similar to the one before related, he thus proceeds: To bring the maceration to its ultimate point requires from fifteen to thirty-six hours, according to the temperature of the atmosphere at the time of the operation. It is also necessary to take into the consideration, the quality of the indigo plant, the nature of the soil that has produced it, and that of the water in which it is immersed. The first indication from which it is judged, that the process of maceration approaches its ultimate point is the sinking of the scum, which has elevated itself into the space of about half a foot, which was left unfilled in the vat. When this scum has become a kind of crust, of a copper blue colour, it is then thought to be sufficiently macerated. However this plan was often insufficient, and there was another method on which greater reliance could be placed; this consisted in drawing off a small quantity of the water, by means of a cock in the lower part of the vat; this being received in a silver cup, notice is taken whether the fecula tends to precipitate itself to the bottom of the cup, from whence the maceration is then supposed to be perfect. Such was the process most generally practised, but it often led into error. To avoid this, we have seen means, which consists in accurately observing the water contained in the cup, five or six minutes after it has been poured therein it forms round the sides a ring or edge, which is at first of a green colour, but afterwards it becomes blue. So long as the maceration has not produced its proper effect, this ring detaches itself with difficulty from the sides of the cup, but at last it is seen to precipitate and concentrate

itself at the bottom of the vessel, always toward the centre, under the water, which is become limpid, though with a yellowish tinge. When these appearances are observed they infallibly indicate the success of this first operation. The water is then drawn off into a second bason or tub, placed beneath the first. This second tub is termed the *batterie*, as its use is for beating the water, still charged with the fecula. In order that it may separate quickly, it is agitated, either by hand labour or the power of a mill, taking care not to agitate it too long, in which case the fecula would be remixed with the water, and instead of indigo, nothing more than muddy water would be produced; but to avoid this, it only requires attention. It is afterwards drawn off from the *batterie*, to a third or smaller receiver called the *diablotin*, we then find the *batterie* covered with a very liquid blue paste, which is put into bags of coarse linen cloth of the form of inverted cones, which suffer the watery parts to run off, then bags are afterwards emptied of their contents upon tables in the drying rooms, where this blue paste is kneaded, and after it has acquired a denser consistence, it is spread out and cut into small squares, in order that it may dry the sooner, after which it is ready for sale.

Towards the information of Chemicus, we have to observe that a set of experiments on the solution of indigo, in different kinds of sulphuric acid were made by M. Bucholz, in 1805, who found that the British sulphuric acid was a bad solvent, unless it had been previously boiled with sulphur; that the acid manufactured in the north of Europe dissolved it well in its natural state; but when deprived of the sulphuric acid gas, it became as inefficacious as the English. Hence it appears, that the presence of this gas promoted the solution; of course the common sulphuric acid, or as it is usually called, the oil of vitriol, in the state in which it is employed by the dyers, namely, blackened with vegetable matter, answers their purposes better than the purest,

METHOD OF MAKING PRUSSIAN BLUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

As you have already recorded the process of several manufactures hitherto little known, which alone renders your work of considerable value, I beg leave to send you an abstract of the German method of making Prussian blue, which appears so very simple, and the materials from whence it is made so common, that I cannot conceive the manufacture thereof has been very successfully attended to in this country, or we should not be obliged to pay the present exorbitant price for that article from the Continent, and of which there is such a scarcity in our numerous manufactures of earthenware and English china. The following account is extracted from *the Journal de Physique:*

"Any quantity of horns and hoofs is to be mixed with an equal weight of chippings of leather, and the whole submitted to distillation in a large iron retort, fixed in a reverberatory furnace; the oil and impure ammonia, resulting from this process, are collected in a receiver, and the distillation is carried on at a high heat, till no fluid or vapours of any kind come over—the oil and alkali are disposed of to different manufacturers, and the black spongy coal remaining in the retort is the only part made use of in the preparation of the Prussian Blue.

Ten pounds of this coal, and thirty pounds of common potash, are reduced together to a coarse powder, and heated to redness in an iron pot, by degrees the mass is brought into a state of semifusion, in which it is suffered to continue twelve hours, when the matter gives out a strong odour of sulphur; it is then taken out red hot, and thrown into a boiler of water, where it undergoes ebullition for about half an hour. The clear liquor is separated by filtration, and the residue is boiled in fresh parcels of water, till all the saline matter is extracted. These different lixiviums are then mixed together. Four pounds of alum, and one and a half of green vitriol, are dissolved in warm water, and this solution is added to the former: a copious

whitish precipitate is immediately deposited, which being collected and washed, acquires, by an exposure to the air, a beautiful blue colour."

A method, differing in some small degree from the above, is practised by some of the manufactories.

" Six pounds of clippings of leather, six pounds of hoofs and horns, and ten pounds of common potash, are boiled together in an iron pot to dryness; the residue is then mixed with two pounds of crude tartar, and, by means of a strong fire, brought into fusion. The lixiviation is conducted in the usual way, and a solution of five pounds of green vitriol, and fifteen of alum being added, a precipitate takes place, which is the Prussian Blue. P.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS one of your correspondents has furnished you, in your Magazine for last month, with some curious matter on the high price of paper, and the scarcity of the material from which it is made, and recommending some substitutes for its manufacture, perhaps the enclosed hint may also find a corner in your manufacturing budget, and induce those that have means and opportunity to try the experiment to effect. In the Jena Review of New Publications in 1799, is the account of the discovery of a new material for manufacturing paper, by the Rev. Mr. Senger, of Reck, in Westphalia, and at the time, it appeared that the Prussian government, in common with several eminent naturalists, thought it worthy of particular attention. From the most minute investigation it was found, that the aquatic plant, denominated, in Linnæus's System of Botany, *conferva*, and arranged under the third order of aquatic terms, affords one of the fittest materials for the making of paper. In consequence of this discovery it appears, that the Pastor had a handsome gratuity from the Court of Berlin, and received letters patent for carrying his manufacture into effect.

From other experiments also made, it was found likewise (after a proper preparation) an excellent substitute for cotton wool, or for bed feathers. Mr. Senger, in order to render his discovery as beneficial as possible, published a circumstantial account, both of the vegetable conferva, and of the process of the manufacture; and in order that the public might fairly judge of its merits, the work itself was printed on paper so made from the plant. Now, Sir, as our countrymen are so famous at improving the inventions of foreigners, I beg leave, through your medium, to inform them, that it may be met with in this country, in almost every ditch and pool, but most especially in old clay pits, and in slow streams. In cold weather it is always below the surface of the water, and forms a mass of yellowish green fibres, very fine, and interweaving each other in every direction; in summer it rises to the surface in large fleece-like masses, commonly of a deep green colour and a spongy texture, inclosing numerous globules of air, to which it owes its buoyancy; if raked out of the water, and exposed for a few days to the sun, it loses its green colour, and becomes tolerably well bleached: I need only add, the rest of the process differs little from that employed in making paper, in the common manner from rags.

Respecting the observation of *Britanicus*, that some method might be found out for decomposing and extracting the common and printer's ink from paper; this method seems to have been carried into effect upon the Continent many years since, as appears from the following process, according to the plan laid down by Madame Mason. Sort the various papers according to the difference of their hues, or discolour from the ink; to a portion of about 1 cwt. of paper, pour thereon 5 cwt. of boiling water; stir the whole continually with indented paddles, until the whole is reduced into a pulp; then drain off the water through an opening covered with flannel, pour on fresh boiling water, and repeat the former process of stirring, &c. Such of the component parts of the printer's ink as are not soluble in water, will sink to the bottom of the tub gradually,

and after two or more cleansings, according to its first discolourment, it will become of a white appearance, fit to be removed into pails, to be then submitted to the usual process of manufacture. Nothing seems more simple than this operation, but that the pulp can be sufficiently cleared from the lamp black, which is the principal colouring ingredient of printer's ink, without the assistance of a chemical process, is much to be doubted, and an improvement on the foregoing plan appears to have been made, or at least attempted at, according to the specification of a patent granted to a Mr. Koops, at London, in the year 1800, the process of which is as follows; after the paper is sorted in parcels, according to the German method, it is then pulled into small pieces, then put into hot water, mixed up into a pulp and heated, in order to extract the size, which is assisted also by agitation. The next process is that of loosening the adhesion of the ink, which is performed by an alkali nearly caustic. A quantity of strong lime-water is made, and to every twenty gallons there are dissolved from ten to twenty-four pound of American potash, according to the required strength, that is, the greatest quantity for strong printed paper, and the least quantity for common written paper. The above quantities of akaline are used for a proportion of 3 cwt. of paper pulp. These are kept in a copper boiler for some time, till by taking up a sample of the paper in the hands from time to time, the adhesion of the ink appears to be sufficiently loosened; the whole is then transferred to a large vat, having a false bottom, perforated with a number of holes, through which the liquor drains, and the pulp is repeatedly washed till clean: it is, though clear of the ink, brown and ill coloured. To remedy this, the oxygenated marine acid is employed, prepared in the usual method from salt, vitriolic acid, and maganese. Ten or twelve gallons of the acid are put in a wooden receiver, lined with white lead and water, and 140 pounds of the pulp added, and these materials are kept together till the paper is bleached; it is then fit for manufacture in the usual way.

Writing paper does not, in general, require so much, if any

of the previous alkaline process, but is bleached at once, by being confined in a wooden box, rendered air-tight, and the acid gas thrown in immediately from the retort in which it is produced.

Whether this ingenious method has fully succeeded to the wishes of the inventor, and the expectation of the public when first it was made known, I will not pretend to determine; but at any rate it leaves open a wide field for experiment and improvement, which is now become daily more desirable from the present most extravagant price of paper.

P.

QUERIES ON COAL TAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Poole, 16th March,* 1809.

YOU will oblige me by allowing me a small space in your useful Publication, to request information of some one of your readers respecting Coal Tar, viz. By what process is it procured? What are its peculiar qualities? And for what purposes is it used? I have not heard of its being applied to any other use, than as a coat for ship's bottoms. As I apprehend from the name, that it is extracted from coals, I would also ask in what quantity it is produced by that article, and the price it is generally sold at per barrel? Perhaps your Correspondent at North Shields will favour me with a reply, as I believe it is manufactured in his neighbourhood.

P.

QUICKSILVER IN DONEGAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *London, 17th Feb.* 1809.

IN page 204 of your last Magazine, I observe an interesting account from a very active and ingenious Correspondent of

your's, Mr. J. Graham, of Berwick-upon-Tweed, of quicksilver being found in that town; pray, sir, will that gentleman do me the favour to inform me through your pages, if any advantage has been taken of the circumstance? If not, what has prevented it?

A few years ago, a similar discovery took place at Donegal, as your readers will learn from the following article, which occurs in my port folio, under date, December 1787.

Your's, &c.

E. N.

It is said that a mine of quicksilver has been lately discovered on the lands belonging to a gentleman in the county of Donegal, which may be a great acquisition, as well as benefit to himself. This semi-metal has never yet been found in any parts of Europe, Hungary and Transylvania excepted; and the imperial family have drawn from four of these mines above 300,000*l.* per annum, within the last forty years. Considering, therefore, the prodigious use of quicksilver in all its preparations, from its raw and fluid state to its highest degree of sublimation, both by artists and apothecaries, we may suppose a mine of that kind, properly worked, little inferior to one of the purest silver."

CAPTAIN FRASER'S PLAN FOR FISHERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *London, 14th Feb.* 1809.

IN the 14th page of your Magazine, for Jan. last, I see Capt. Fraser of Perth, mentioned with considerable approbation. On looking over my common place book, I find among some memorandums copied two or three yerrs ago, the following, which I think worthy of a place in your Magazine, and should be extremely glad to receive further information on the subject, from some of your valuable Correspondents.

I am, &c.

A Collector of Useful Notices.

"Capt. Fraser's plan for extending the fisheries of the United Kingdom, by the formation of companies for that purpose, has been taken up by the Marine Society, who have proposed to form a company, with a capital of 50,000*l.* to be employed generally in the fisheries."

NORTHUMBERLAND FISHERY SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Birmingham, 14th Feb.* 1809.

THE want of a regular supply of fish must be very considerably felt in every inland town. I read with considerable satisfaction in some letters in Nicholson's Journal, I think about two years ago, of a plan suggested to bring fish from the shores of the east-west of Scotland to Leith, Berwick, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and neighbouring places, though none of these inland.

You will see from the inclosed, an offer made from the Northumberland Fishery Society to Hull, Leeds, and Sheffield of a similar nature. Pray, sir, can any of your Correspondents tell me who that society was composed of, and whether it is yet or not in existence?

Your obedient servant,

E.

A few days ago the town of Sheffield agreed with the Northumberland Fishery Society (incorporated by an act of parliament passed in the last session) for the delivery of one ton and a half of sea-fish weekly, at a certain price, for the term of twelve calendar months. The society propose to send two vessels, with wells in them to keep the fish alive, to Hull weekly, from which place light boats will be dispatched to Selby, from whence the fish will be immediately conveyed to Sheffield by land-carriage,

By the same conveyance of well boats, the Northumberland Society propose to supply the towns of Hull and Leeds with fresh sea-fish, at a moderate price. By this means sea-fish, which are now a luxury, will be made an article of housekeeping for the inhabitants of Hull, Leeds, and Sheffield.

SHORT METHODS OF CASTING SUMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *London, 7th Jan.* 1809.

THE advantages of casting sums in a short, easy, and certain method are very great to every class of tradesmen; I send you herewith one method as applied to a pack of Kentish wool, which fully answers that description, there are many others no doubt; "The Tradesman" seems particularly adapted for the dissemination of such invaluable helps in business, I therefore solicit those gentlemen who possess any other short methods to impart them to you for it, *pro bono publico*.

A pack of wool from Kent and some other counties, is divided into as many pounds weight as there are pence in a pound sterling. The consequence is, that as many pounds as it is per pack, so many pennies is it per pound; and if it is 5*s*., 10*s*. or 15*s*. more, it is $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{3}{4}$ per lb. in addition; and vice versa as many pennies, fractions of a penny as it is per lb., so many pounds sterling, or fractions of a pound is it per pack: Thus,

Supposing it is 10*l*. per pack ------ it is 10*d*. per lb.
if 10*l*. 5*s*. ---------- it is $10\frac{1}{4}d$.
if 10*l*. 10*s*. ---------- it is $10\frac{1}{2}d$.
if 10*l*. 15*s*. ---------- is $10\frac{3}{4}d$.

In turning to several cyclopedias, article BUXTON (JEDIDIAH) to examine the accounts in them, of the surprising faculty of that kind possessed by that singular being, I was astonished at the following, equally as wonderful cases being omitted.

Having heard that remarkable talents for calculation had been observed in a little boy, the son of a poor labourer at Merthir Tidvil, in the mountainous part of Glamorganshire; we wrote to a gentleman of that neighbourhood, requesting to be favoured with some well authenticated particulars respecting this singular genius. Our friend has favoured us with the following:

Thomas, the son of David John, a poor labourer of Merthir Tidvil, was nine years of age in the month of November last: he first discovered an extraordinary talent for enumerations, by the power of the mind; at six years of age, when listening to the story of a young man who had been in the army, and who was telling the father of the child, that he had been absent four years; the boy in a few minutes said, then you have been absent so many months, weeks, and days, mentioning the specific numbers; the soldier then took a pen, and found the child's calculation was perfectly exact.

Mr. Miles, a schoolmaster in the neighbourhood, who taught him to read, put this question to the boy:—The distance between Merthir and Cardiff bridges is 25 miles, there is a fall of an inch in every yard, how much is Merthir bridge higher than Cardiff? In less than two hours he gave a very accurate answer.

At another time his master asked him, How many minutes have elapsed since the birth of our Saviour, calculating to the year 1785, which he presently answered both by the solar and Julian year.

A paragraph appeared in the Bristol paper in September last, stating, that the national debt amounted to 272 millions of pounds, which sum, if laid down in guineas in a right line, would extend 4300 miles, allowing every guinea to be an inch. The boy took up the question, worked it in his own mind, and gave a solution more accurate than that which was given in the newspaper.

That a further proof might be made of the boy's talents, a gentleman present put the question on the supposition that

a guinea occupied only three quarters of an inch; to which he gave answer with equal exactness.

When it is considered that this boy has never learned the use of figures, and cannot write, it will be allowed that he exhibits to the world a wonderful instance of the powers with which the human mind is sometimes endowed.

The truth of this is attested to us by the Rev. John Davis, curate of Merthir Tidvil; Isaac Jones, attorney at law; and Thomas Rees, gentleman.

Were a boy of these singular talents to receive the advantage of education, the world might see how far a capacity of this kind could be enlarged by cultivation.

The following is an account of the extraordinary powers of calculation, by memory, possessed by a Negro Slave, in Maryland, communicated in a letter from Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, to a gentleman of Manchester.

Philadelphia, Sept. 25, 1788.

"I am preparing for the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, the history of a Negro Slave in Maryland, of a most extraordinary memory. At present I shall give you one anecdote of the extent and force of this faculty of his mind. "Some gentlemen of Philadelphia, in travelling through Maryland, sent for him, on purpose to know the certainty of the stories they had heard of him, and conversing with him, one of them asked him how many seconds a man of 70 years and some odd months, weeks, and days, had lived? In a minute and a half he told the number. The gentlemen took up his pen, and, after calculating the same sum by means of figures, he told him he was wrong, and that the number he had declared was too great. "Top, massa, (said the slave), you forget the leap years." Upon including the seconds contained in the leap years, their sums were exactly the same.

This slave is a native of Africa, and can neither read nor write. He multiplied nine figures by nine, with the utmost

facility, for the entertainment of another company. The slave is the property of a Mrs. Coxe. His name is Thomas Fuller."

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

O. C.

One of the Public.

[WE are much obliged by the above, from "One of the Public." We hope our Correspondents will enable us to offer to his consideration, other short methods in our next month's Miscellany. Ed.]

QUERIES AND INFORMATION ON IRON LIQUOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Glasgow, 2d Feb.* 1809.

YOUR very liberal encouragement of queries for your Magazine, *provided they are accompanied with some information*, and also your offer of inserting letters from Manufacturers, however homely written, entitles you to the warmest thanks of the manufacturing community; had such helps and indulgences as these, been offered in former publications, many projects in manufactures might have been matured, that have, without such an assistance, proved abortive; a slight variation in a plan, or a timely notice of impracticability, would have saved many a heart ache. We should at this day have heard comparatively nothing of the folly of mere projectors, nor would speculation have now been thought the road to ruin.

I have often been surprized at the idea of erecting a copperas work at Deptford, so far off a coal country; yet I have no doubt but from the information possessed by the proprietors, it is as productive, as any even in the coal districts. It is upon a product nearly allied to that, on which at present, I address you. Iron liquor—we have generally imported a considerable quantity from London, but I understand that in Yorkshire or Lancashire that article is manufactured in a much superior manner, than in the metropolis. The best is made, I am told, with the vegetable

acids; that from the mineral ones are almost always destructive. This information and the following, from the productions of a respectable author, is all I can communicate on the subject, for I am not a maker, but an user only of the article: such as it is I send it to you; perhaps some of your liberal Correspondents will not hesitate to give me such further information as may be in their power, which will greatly oblige,

Sir, your's, &c.

O.

"The use of what is commonly called iron liquor, (acetite of iron,) made by dissolving that metal in vinegar, alegar, &c. is well known both as a mordant or basis for black, purple, drab, and olive colours, &c. in calico printing, and also as a topical substantive colour or stain for application by the block and pencil in callico printing. This latter use of it however, cannot be too much discouraged, for the reasons already alleged.

"Lately, the acid of tar has been employed in this country to dissolve iron, and produce an iron liquor, which is used by callico printers, to give a substantive topical stain of a darker brown than what the common iron liquor produces. A similar effect may be produced by combining arsenic with the oxide of iron; but no benefit can result from this, equal to the danger of putting that poisonous drug into the hands of careless, and sometimes ill-disposed people.

"At Manchester, substantive buff colours are dyed with a diluted solution of iron, by the nitric acid; first neutralizing it by an addition of pot-ash, and taking care, after the dying is performed, to wash off all the loose or superfluous particles of iron, that it may not injure the cottons by an excess in quantity. But the colour dyed in this way is certainly accompanied with some degree of rottenness, from the causes beforementioned, and liable to other inconveniences, particularly that of turning black, if accidentally wetted by tea, &c.

"The above was sent us before we received the almost similar enquiry of T. L. at p. 261, but was mislaid. We hope our present Correspondent will excuse its delay.

This is inserted, though after the former, because it contains some information, and we wish to encourage every query that is so accompanied, though the quantity may be small. Perhaps the following from the 3d edition of Parkes's Chemical Catechism, may resolve one part of our present Correspondent's query; we hope some of our friends will soon favour us with the particulars of the manufactory of the pyroligneous acid. Ed.

"It was formerly imagined that acetous acid could be prepared only from vinous liquors; but it is not an indispensable condition that it shall have been preceded by the vinous fermentation. This acid may be drawn from wood by the destructive distillation. Mr. Patten has a very large manufacture of this acid near Manchester, where the wood is burnt in large iron cylinders about 8 feet long and 3 feet diameter. This acid which is called the *pyroligneous*, is chiefly used in making acetate of iron and acetate of alumine, for the calico printers.

"Some time ago Vauquelin announced, as a *new* discovery, that pyroligneous acid is identically the same as the acetous—but this was known to Glauber near 200 years ago. In the folio edition of his works, page 188, may be seen directions for its distillation, with a copper plate of the apparatus that he employed. He there calls it the *vinegar* of wood.

"Darracq has shown that acetous and acetic acid both produced the same combinations, and gave the same products in their decompositions. He brought acetous to the state of acetic acid by distilling it several times over muriate of lime.

"Charcoal for common purposes is made by a less expensive process. The wood is disposed in heaps regularly arranged, and covered with earth, so as to prevent the access of any more air than is absolutely necessary to support the fire, which is kept up till all the water and oil are driven off; after which the fire is extinguished by shutting up all the air-holes. A more economical method is first to collect the acetic acid from the wood, by dry distillation in large iron cylinders; and then the residuum in the cylinders will be charcoal of the best quality.

By this process, his majesty's gunpowder works have for some time past been supplied with charcoal."

QUERY TO CHEMICUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Leeds, 6th March*, 1809.

THE Correspondents of a Magazine like your's, which offers a common resort to the scientific chemist and the artizan, ought to write so as each party should understand the terms made use of by the other; I think you have somewhere expressed your wish that "in the Commercial Magazine, the chemist should meet the manufacturer, and he again should join the chemist for their mutual benefit," but if their respective technicals be not translated, will they not be to each other as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal?

I was lead into these and similar reflections, on seeing in your last Magazine, page 261, a query from a Correspondent signing Chemicus, on deoxidizing indigo. This gentleman mentions stannate of pot-ash. Now, sir, Chemicus and some few other calico printers may know what this article is, but I believe I speak for the majority of the trade, when I say it is not known amongst them, at least by that name; enquiries should be as plain as possible. Will your Correspondent give us the mode of making this stannate of pot-ash, and an account of his experiments in the research? This he ought to have done with his first note, and then the unlearned may try it; the effect he wishes to obtain is too valuable not to be searched after with peculiar eagerness; to use indigo as any other chemical colour*

* A term used to denote those colours that are fit for printing on calicoes, obtained from a combination of chemical ingredients, as blacks, buffs, &c. &c. in that view I suppose it stands opposed to a simple colour, or a colour obtained from one article, as in the case of indigo, which may be said to be used alone, for though it is deoxidized by a mixture with other things, yet they are not employed in the act of colouring, but in the preparation of that material, to enable it to communicate its colour.

would be truly invaluable; I acknowledge with shame, that I have never made any experiments on the subject, but I confess my curiosity is now very much excited, perhaps increased by motives of interest.

I cannot conclude without again repeating my surprize at your admitting any queries, however valuable, without their author giving you some information along with them; if Chemicus, as I suspect he may be, is a calico printer, he had a very good opportunity to have complied with your general request, and have sent you some useful notices on that extensive branch of arts, some account of this universal *solvent*, this stannate of pot-ash, ought undoubtedly to have been given, as well as a list of his experiments with it.

ARTS OF LIFE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Near Montrose, 26th Jan.* 1809.

SINCE I received your first Number, I have waited with peculiar pleasure, the growing usefulness of your Magazine; you have begun a career of disclosure of our manufactures which I hope may be as lasting as it is novel; I have little doubt of its being as useful as it is new.

Will you allow me to suggest an additional subject to your plan, though in my opinion most strictly connected with it, and which might be of considerable service in the resolvation of the question, "what shall I do with my sons?" I am, sir, a father, and I would wish my children, if their inclinations second my wishes, to be manufacturers; many others doubtless intend the same destination for their children. Of those, it will be easily imagined many, and amongst these numbered, I acknowledge myself to be one, many are unacquainted with the number, or even the very names of the objects, amongst which they are to chuse. Would it not be making your Magazine the publisher of one more entirely new article, were you to obtain an

alphabetical list of all the arts and trades, or speaking more generally, all the employments in which commercial industry is exerted?

Another, but certainly much inferior consideration may urge your Correspondents to assist in such a scheme; the readers of encyclopedias, and cyclopedias, are generally from that respectable list; and of these, many, are urged to the purchase, from a promise of disclosure in the several branches of manufacture; and of the Proprietors and Editors pretending that they mean to consult the artists themselves, or holding out considerable appearances of remuneration for the description of processes, but afterwards cut and mangle what may be sent to them, if any is sent, under pretence of its being "too long for their work," without in the least adverting to the idea that the correct description of a manufacture depends on two very different things, minuteness of description, as well as faithfulness. This last of the evil will not, it must be allowed, be detected by the proposed alphabetical list, but one of still greater absurdity in such publications must be, if a full list is obtained, its contents may be compared with the titles of those given in such works. I strongly suspect that by an attentive comparison it will be discovered, that in such publications hitherto, not only most faulty accounts have been given, but many never mentioned at all!

I cannot close this letter without mentioning one instance of the first of my complaints against those extensive works, in which I was disappointed; where an extraordinary exertion is said to be made, much expectation is generally excited. I turned to a manufacture in which I felt myself interested, with great hopes, for which I certainly had great reason. I said, "this has not, that I know of, been yet printed in any other work, the Editor and Proprietors of the very extensive work before me, profess that the artists themselves shall be consulted, in their respective employments, and *no expence* spared in gaining correct information; my enquiries at length will be satisfied." Judge of my surprize, Sir, when turning to the article I sought

for, (which through respect to this publication shall be nameless, unless I am urged to it,) I found, instead of the history of the art, and the proportions, and processes observed in England---what? I found nothing but the practice of the Otaheiteans, and an abstract of an English act of parliament, limiting the hours of labour!

I may perhaps in some future communication, suggest a remedy even for this evil. In the mean time, I must beg the attention of your Correspondents to the request, for an alphabetical list of employments mentioned in the beginning of this letter.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

WM. RAMSAY.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Foreign

IN Holland we observe the same rigorous enforcement of the decrees of the Dutch Government, against the introduction of British goods; and on our part, we observe that our Board of Trade has restricted the importation of butter and cheese from Holland, under the orders in council; and at the same time we have to notice a regular permission of importing from any one Port in France, after enumerating the several articles according to the orders, French lawns and cambrics. We will not pretend to dispute the policy of this traffic, but we think as far as we are able to judge from the substance of the Corsican decrees, that this is meeting his ideas in every point of view, viz. Depriving us of the most necessary articles of provisions, and encouraging the French manufacturers.

In Russia, the reports of an early adjustment of the differences subsisting between this country and Great Britain, has caused a considerable reduction in the price of colonial produce there, sugar in particular has fallen near 30 per cent., namely, from 78 to 56 and 58 rubles per pud of 40 lbs.

Letters from Vienna announce the desponding state of trade and

commerce on the continent; so much so, that the Government paper money has been refused acceptance, and that an order has been sent to Trieste no longer to insure any merchant vessels there.

From the Brasils we are sorry to observe that it is represented, the markets in that country are now overstocked with the manufactures of Great Britain; from the extensive shipments of the numerous adventurers, and that more than two-thirds the quantity sent over is obliged to be warehoused for want of a market, and from the number of vessels returning from the different Ports, particularly Rio and Bahia, many of them are constrained to come away in ballast; but this is mostly to be attributed to the great indolence of the country towards commerce and mercantile concerns, but it is hoped that the enterprizing genius of Great Britain will in time, impart a share of its commercial spirit to that rising nation, having every advantage on its side for rendering it of the first consequence among the mercantile world.

At Buenos Ayres, things are in a very unsettled state, principally owing to the disagreement subsisting between the Viceroy Liniers, and the Governor Elio. The former exerting every thing for the French interest, and the other contrary thereto, although he is not very friendly to the English. No vessels are allowed to discharge in a regular way, but are obliged to enter the Ports under some pretext, such as being in distress, want of provisions, &c. then to obtain leave to discharge, they are obliged to make use of great interest, and avail themselves of any colourable pretext. The duties and expences are enormous, amounting to 33 per cent. on the value of the cargo, which is however not unfavourable. Very severe decrees have been issued against smuggling, and any person being detected therein, either English or Spaniard will be sent to hard labour.

By vessels lately arrived from America at Liverpool, we learn that the Non-intercourse Rectriction Bill after a warm and protracted discussion of eighteen days, had been carried by a considerable majority. The bill was divided into several resolutions, on the first for excluding armed or unarmed ships or vessels belonging to Great Britain, from the ports of the United States, the Noes were 92 to 29. For excluding those of France, 97 to 24. And for excluding the manufactures imported from any place in the possession of either power, 82 to 26. The division being then taken on the whole, it was carried by 81 to 30. By letters received last month from Smyrna, we learn that a vast quantity of cotton has been bought up there by the English, and that the greater part of it has been paid for in colonial produce.

A note was sent from Mr. Canning to the Lord Mayor, on 8th March, announcing that a Treaty of Peace had been concluded with the Sublime Porte.

Domestic.

The Parliament has passed a bill, granting a bounty on the importation of flax seed to Ireland. And Mr. Huskisson has obtained leave to bring in a bill to charge with duty spirit wash redistilled in Great Britain.

On the 8th March, a note was sent from Mr. Secretary Canning to the Lord Mayor, announcing a Treaty of Peace has been concluded between the Sublime Porte and the King of Great Britain.

We are glad to observe that a proper attention has been paid towards improving the English wool, and hope that a few years will render us entirely independant of our neighbours for the finer kinds. An elegant silver cup has been presented by Lord Somerville to Mr. W. Oakley, woolstapler, of the Borough, for his great assiduity and attention to the Merino breed, for improving our staple commodity, wool; as well as in preparing and disseminating the same among the manufacturers, thereby raising its fame, and making it popular among the clothiers, in opposition to many prejudices which have hitherto existed against the use of British wool. At the meeting, Lord Somerville very justly deprecated in the strongest terms, the monopoly which has so shamefully of late risen the price of clothing wool and bread cloth, as well as the conduct of other individuals, who have been labouring to counteract the exertions of those directed to the introduction of sufficent numbers of Merino sheep here, which alone can prevent the recurrence of those evils.

We have this month also to notice many arrivals of cotton and other valuable articles from America, [vide list of imports port of Liverpool, page 371] notwithstanding the enforcement of the embargo, at the different American ports, and it is still hoped that there is room for amicably adjusting all differences, so as to be agreeable and equitable to the commerce of both countries. A petition has been presented to the British Parliament from the merchants of Londonderry, stating the great loss they have experienced from the stoppage of their hitherto considerable traffic with the United States.

From the many hundred shipping licences that have been granted this month under the orders in council for the import of goods from the various ports in the Baltic to the ports of this kingdom, we may shortly expect to have even overflowing markets of those necessary articles,

tallow, flax, hemp, turpentine, &c. And, however, a few may have enriched themselves in the first instance, many of the present monopolizers of these articles who keep them from the regular consumption, will, we make no doubt, reap the just merits of their extortion.

Great speculations have been made by several houses in the city lately on the permitted arrivals, under the fresh regulations, of the orders in council, of considerable cargoes of French lawns and cambrics. But this we trust, will turn out something like the monopolizers of Spanish wool, when it will at last be found, that our own Scotch and Manchester manufactures are little, if any, inferior to those of their neighbours.

A very spirited pamphlet has appeared, giving some very severe strictures on the orders of council, and the permission of goods from the enemy's ports, from which we shall make some extracts, and give an impartial review thereof in our next Number.

Public discernment has never been more decidedly manifested than by the preference given at the present crisis, to the consumption of British, instead of Spanish wool; the increasing demand for British cloth is unparalleled, the substitutes which are daily appearing, and the new markets which have been opened by competition to the old customers of the holders of Spanish cloths, which the modesty of these speculators distinguish by the gentle appellation of little *irregularities* in the sale of stock, has and will induce them to abate their exorbitant demands.

At a meeting of the court of common council, at Guildhall, to consider the printed report repecting Smithfield market, the plan was carried with a majority of 7 only, for enlarging the present maket. This must sacrifice a vast number of buildings in all the lanes and avenues to the present market.

The Trinity house has given notice of a new floating light, to be moored the beginning of April, midway between the North Sand head and the buoy of the Fork, on the Goodwin side of the channel, abreast of the Trinity swatch.

We last month noticed an advertised speculation of a company for insuring the lives of cattle, on a plan suggested by a Mr. Brown. We have now also to notice a meeting of subscribers for executing an archway through Highgate Hill, agreeable to a petition now lying before Parliament, the estimate of the expences is calculated at 75,000l. to be raised by shares of 50l. each. What would not our inveterate foe, and schemer on the continent give for the assistance of a few geniuses

of this description, which might enable him to obtain a supply of colonial produce, by the help of an archway under the Baltic, and iron railways from the Levant.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT.

Domestic Affairs.

AT length the long protracted enquiry into the conduct of the Commander in Chief has been terminated; and, his Royal Highness the Duke of York having on the 18th ult. resigned his office, Sir David Dundas has been appointed to that exalted station. In the course of the debates on this (to our venerable sovereign) afflictive investigation, six distinct motions were brought forward; of which, as our confined limits will not admit of a detail, we can only present a very brief outline.

1. Col. Wardle's resolution was, that an address be presented to his Majesty, to express unequivocally the conviction of the House, that all the charges had been fully made out; and that, as the command of the army could not in safety or in prudence be entrusted to him any longer, the House of Commons was of opinion "the Duke of York should be deprived of the command of the army."—To this motion, an amendment was proposed

2nd. By the Chancellor of the Exchequer; whose resolution (after noticing the salutary regulations, &c. &c. introduced into the army-department by his Royal Highness) concluded as follows: "That though the House deeply regrets the connection which his Royal Highness had formed, yet they see with pleasure that, in his Royal Highness's Letter to the House, his Royal Highness has himself regretted the consequences of such a connection, from which they derive a confident hope that his Royal Highness will hereafter exhibit a bright example of every virtue, in imitation of his royal Parent; whose virtuous conduct, during a long life and reign, has so endeared him to every class of his subjects."—To this a further amendment was proposed

3dly. By Mr. Bragge Bathurst, in the shape of an address, "That the House had observed with the deepest regret, *that in consequence of a connection the most immoral and unbecoming*, undue influence had been continually exerted; which brought disgraceful charges against the Commander in Chief, and tended to give colour to transactions the most pernicious and indiscreet."—To *this additional amendment* was offered

4th. By Mr. Bankes; "which, while it acquitted his Royal Highness of personal corruption, and acknowledged the benefit which had accrued to the army by his attentions to discipline, stated that gross abuses had existed, which could not have prevailed to the extent they had done without the *suspicion* of the Commander in Chief: and that that House had great reason to doubt whether the chief command of his Majesty's forces could with propriety, or ought in prudence, to remain in the hands of the Duke of York. That the House had discovered with the deepest concern, that a connection had existed fraught with injurious consequences to the cause of religion and morals, and of a character the most opposite in it's nature to the bright example of morality given, throughout a long reign, by his Majesty to his people."

On Wednesday, March 15th, the House divided upon the several resolutions which had been proposed. For Mr. Bankes's 199—against it 294.—Majority 95. For the Chancellor's amendment on the original motion, 364—against it 123—Majority 241. On the 17th inst. the chancellor of the exchequer proposed a slight modification of his original amendment; which was followed by a new resolution,

5th. From Sir Thomas Turton; who moved "That this House have grounds for believing that his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief had knowledge of the corrupt transactions of which evidence has been given at the Bar." On this amendment the House divided—Ayes, 135, Noes, 334—Majority 199. For the Chancellor's modified resolution, 278—against it, 196—Majority 82.

Mr. Bathurst's amendment (No. 3 above) being by consent postponed to Monday, the 20th ult. previously to its discussion, his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's resignation was communicated to the House (as already intimated): and Mr. B's motion being put, it was negatived without a division. An amendment was afterwards proposed,

6th By Lord Althorpe, "That his Royal Highness the Duke of York having resigned the command of the army, that House did not *now* think it necessary to proceed any farther in the consideration of the evidence before the Committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of his Royal Highness, as far as that evidence related to his Royal Highness the Duke of York."

On putting this motion, the Chancellor moved as an amendment, that the word *now* be omitted; on which the House divided. For Mr. Percival's amendment, 235—against it, 112—Majority for omitting the word *now*, 123.

It may be necessary to add that Captain Sandon and General Clavering having been found guilty of prevarication, have been committed

to Newgate. Lord Folkstone has fixed the 17th of April for *further investigation* of the minutes of evidence on the conduct of the late Commander in Chief.

For the present therefore we must leave this important affair: of the sentiment generally prevailing, some idea may be formed by the various requisitions, which have been issued for convening different corporate bodies in the kingdom, for the purpose of expressing the judgment of the people. From these, and especially from the parliamentary discussion, a permanent lesson may be derived by the successors to the late Commander in Chief (we borrow the language of Lord Altthorpe) "*that it is not within the power of any sovereign, however beloved or confided in, to protect his most favoured servant from the just consequences of the mal-administration of his public duty.*"

Brief as our sketch of the above important proceeding necessarily has been, it has already exceeded the limits appropriated to this article. We are therefore obliged to omit the noticing of such commercial provisions as have passed the legislature, and concisely to state that, with the exception of Fort Bourbon (which, if it has not already surrendered, must shortly yield) the whole of the valuable French island of Martinique was taken possession of, by the British forces, under General Prevost, at the end of January last. A detachment of British troops, co-operating with the Portuguese, has enabled them to capture Cayenne. The 3d, 4th, and 10th regiments of cavalry, together with the heavy horse of the German Legion, we understand are ordered for Lisbon.

Foreign Affairs.

Spain still continues her exertions, in various provinces, against the common enemy of Europe. At length, Saragossa is in possession of the French. Saragossa, whose brave inhabitants compelled their foes last autumn to retire, has been reduced to the necessity of surrendering to a merciless conqueror, after enduring a siege of several weeks; during which whole streets were successively blown up by mines and countermines. Of the horrors of this siege some idea may be conceived, when it is known that 15,606 balls, and 17,044 bombs were shot, having spent 157,650 pounds of powder, of which 19,000 were used in blowing up of mines.—The besieged latterly had no large cannon balls, except those which they gathered up that the French had shot into the town, and they were obliged every day to make fresh powder, their stock being consumed!!!

The treaty between Great Britain and Spain was signed on the 22d ult.; but some articles, not yet precisely adjusted, are left for future arrangement.

At Cadiz, we learn, that an insurrection has taken place, in which the populace killed Don Juan de Herida, the commandant of that city, on the 22d of February. The representative of the Supreme Junta at Cadiz, Marquis de Villel, was closely confined in the Capuchin Priory. General Caraffa was in hourly expectation of death. The English were in high favour, and the people anxious for our troops to land. The Spaniards were exceedingly dissatisfied with all their leaders, and full of enthusiasm against the French. These violent proceedings were occasioned by an attempt, on the part of the Representative of the Supreme Junta, the Marquis de Villel, to land some of the French troops from the prison ships, and confide to them the garrison duty of Cadiz. The people immediately suspected that a design had been formed to betray the place to the enemy. Tranquillity was restored when the last accounts left Cadiz; but the utmost vigilance prevailed on the part of the people, who were extremely anxious that the British troops might instantly be debarked, to join them in defence of their country against invaders. The fortifications of the town were undergoing the necessary repairs, under the inspection of British engineers. Every species of naval equipment, masts, cables, rigging, &c. of which Cadiz was utterly destitute, have been supplied by the British Government; and both the Spanish and French squadrons in the port of Cadiz are enabled to escape into the Outer Roads, should any emergency arise to threaten their safety in the inner harbour.

In the vicinity of Vigo, the Patriots assembled in great numbers, at the end of February, and drove the enemy out with considerable loss; and not a Frenchman could make his appearance without being massacred by the infuriated populace. All the population of Vigo and its vicinity, both male and female, were animated with the most enthusiastic fury; and all those who could not procure muskets were armed with bayonets, daggers, knives, and bludgeons. They attacked all small parties and stragglers of the French army, to whom they gave no quarter. Captain Boys of the Lively frigate, supplied the Spaniards with all the muskets and ammunition he could spare.

From the same channel we learn that the most determined hostility continued to be manifested to the French; between whom and the peasants numerous skirmishes had taken place, in which the latter were often successful. It is said that in the actions which had already taken place between the Patriots and the enemy, the latter had lost upwards of 5000 men, and the revived spirit of resistance to their infamous oppressors was rapidly extending among the people of the neighbouring provinces.

Portugal.—A mail from Lisbon arrived on the 26th March, with papers and letters of the 6th ult. The reports with respect to the movements of the French troops are extremely contradictory; there is, however, no certain account of their having entered Portugal. A Portuguese vessel, which sailed from hence for Oporto with money, had gone into Ferrol and fallen into the possession of the French. Sir John Duckworth's squadron were off the Tagus. A shock of an earthquake had been felt at Lisbon, which excited considerable alarm.

Letters have also been received from Oporto of the 11th, which are equally contradictory with respect to the French. Sir Robert Wilson is stated in some accounts to have advanced with the troops under his command, and to have taken post between Salamanca and Placentia, where he was employed in keeping open the communication between the Marquis de Romana, at Chaves, and General Cuesta at the bridge of Almarez, on the Tagus.

Austria.—The horrors of war and desolation are again about to be renewed in the southern parts of the (late) Germanic Empire. Accounts from thence describe the activity of Austria as uncommon; and her preparations as immense. They hint, also, at her prudence, in having secured the co-operation of public opinion. Her own subjects appear to be hearty in her cause; and those who were formerly her allies, have been induced, not merely to abhor the tyranny under which they are held by an upstart despot, but to wish well, at least, to the only power that appears capable of offering resistance. If such be really the conviction of the people, and the national feeling in Germany, it is impossible to predict the ultimate issue of events. Indeed, it should seem not only from the Dutch papers, but also from private letters that hostilities have actually commenced. The particulars stated are, that this first blow was struck on the side of Italy; that the French General Marmont had advanced against Trieste; that the Austrian Commandant, aware of the enemy's intention, came out to meet him; and that a smart action ensued, in which the French were defeated with considerable loss. A Gentleman arrived from Holland further states, that a battle has been fought on the frontiers of Bavaria.

Russia.—The emperor of Russia has determined to remain neutral in this momentous conflict; a determination which has given much offence to Buonaparte, who filled Europe with such boasting assurances, that the emperor Alexander was to co-operate with him, with his whole force, in any project, whether for peace or for war.

Sweden.—This unhappy country, devastated by war—depopulated by epidemic fever (the consequence of famine and bad provisions) has be-

come the subject of a *Revolution!* The reports, which had been in circulation, were fully confirmed by the arrival of official intelligence on the 26th March; which states that the king has been made prisoner, the counts, Af Ugglas and Fersen, and others of his advisers, have been put under arrest, and the duke of Sudermania, formerly regent, has assumed the reins of government. Two proclamations announce the designs of the friends of the revolution; the one, dated from the palace at Stockholm, and subscribed by the Duke, declares, that "his Majesty is incapable of acting, or of conducting the important affairs of the nation," and proposes to refer the situation of the country to the States of the Realm; the other, signed by the Commander of the troops in Vermeland, concurs in this last particular, details the grievances under the former Administration, and indicates a disposition to conciliate both Russia and Denmark. One of the first measures of the revolutionists, on this occasion, was to dissolve an extraordinary tribunal for the trial of some of the Swedish nobility; and, although it is probable that the Nobles, who were the objects of prosecution, have been principally instrumental in accelerating these important events; yet we are more disposed to consider this as a measure, rendered *necessary* by the desperate situation of the Swedes. We know, (from our *private official* correspondence) that they are, to a man, loyal to their Sovereign; who, amid the increasing pressure of difficulties, has evinced the most vigilant regard for the welfare of his subjects, to whom he has thrown open the public edifices at Stockholm and Carlscrona, as hospitals for the sick. Yet when it is considered that Finland (whence the principal supplies of food were derived) is in the hands of the Russians—that the *Herring fishery has totally failed*—and thousands of individuals, who formerly derived all their support from that fishery, and its connected trades, are now alike destitute of employment, of *provisions*, and the means of procuring sustenance—that, although reduced, as great numbers have been, to the necessity of eating a gross compound of ground bones and the bark of trees, soaked in boiling water with a little salt, as a substitute for bread,—yet of this wretched substitute not even a sufficiency could be procured.—Under all these accumulated calamities, can we be surprised that such a revolution should have occurred, when a people were thus *famished* to desperation?—Every reflecting reader, we think, must reply in the negative.

Turkey.—A treaty of peace has been signed between Great Britain and Turkey, by Mr. Adair (whose approach to Constantinople was adverted to in our last) which has given great offence to Buonaparte, whose minister at the Porte has presented strong but fruitless memorials against it.

America.—The last occurrence we have to notice in the retrospect of this eventful month, is that government have received information of an entire change in the commercial system of the United States with regard to Britain. *The embargo is rescinded,* with the understanding that his Britannic Majesty, on the notification of this arrangement, will repeal the orders in council, so far as their operation extends to the American Republic. The most violent agitation and party spirit have prevailed among the Americans; who have in many places burnt the effigies of Messrs. Jefferson and Pickering. Unless a change is effected in the course of events, or unless the American Legislature adopt a more temperate line of conduct, the present factious symptoms will most probably terminate in a dissolution of the Federal Union.

MARINE LIST.

THE Hope, Ebster, arrived at Liverpool from Pernambuco, spoke on 9th January, in lat. 13 N. long. 46 W. H. M. S. Satellite and Surinam, with the ships under their convoy for the West Indies. The Surinam left them that day. (N. B. supposed to be the vessels bound to Surinam, Demerara and Berbice only, which which sailed from Portsmouth 15th Dec. with the fleet under convoy of H. M. S. Gloire, Felorns, Satellite, Surinam, Lily, Subtle, and Malabar.)

The Isabella, Thom, from London to Aberdeen, is on shore near Montrose, but expected to be got off.

The John, Munday, from Cork to London, is supposed to be wrecked near Redruth, Cornwall.

The Fortune Lugger Privateer of 16 guns and 58 men, belonging to Boulogne, was captured on Friday night by the Beagle SW. and arrived at Dover on Sunday.

The Neily, Anderson, from Cork to Surinam, was taken 10th instant, by the Nouvelle Gironde French Privateer, since retaken by the John Bull Privateer, of Plymouth, and arrived at that port on 18th.

The Shannon, Harris, from St. Ubes to Dublin, was captured 5th instant by the Hebe French Corvette.

The Joseph and Mary, Maddick, from Liverpool to Portsmouth, foundered at sea 8th instant. Crew saved.

The Factor of New York, Johnstone, from Teneriffe, was taken on Saturday night between Beachy Head and Dungeness, by a French privateer, since retaken by the Rolla GB. and sent into Dover. The same privateer captured a brig which is retaken by the Lively Excise Cutter, and sent for the Downs.

The Good Intent, Lefevre, from Waterford to Lisbon and Cadiz, is put into St. Mary's, Scilly, with loss of anchors and cables, having been on shore.

The Sarah, Croker, of London, bound to Oporto, sailed from Portsmouth 15th December, but was not able to get over the Bar, and has been forced into Bristol by stress of weather.

The Macclesfield, ———, from London to Surinam, was deserted by the crew 13th instant, in lat. 53. 8. long. 14. 18. being leaky, lost her rudder, &c. Crew arrived at Limerick 16th, in the Friendship, of Greenock.

The Portland, Davis, from Liverpool to Pulhely, is lost near Bardsay Island.

The Cornelia, Kegg, which sailed from Liverpool 7th instant, for Madeira and Berbice, put back 16th leaky.

The Jannet, Bannatyne, from Limerick to Liverpool, struck upon Hoyle Bank, on Wednesday, and is full of water.

The William and Emma, Hayse, from Cape of Good Hope to London, was taken 20th ult. by La Nouvelle Gironde privateer.

The George, Maddock, from London, for Heligoland, is carried into that island by the Musquito S. W. having been on shore, nearly full of water, and deserted by the crew. Cargo landed with great damage.

The N. S. de Conceicao e St. Antonio, from Goa to the Braziles, is taken by the Revanche French privateer, and carried into the Mauritius.

The Mary, Shrubsole, from Limerick to Poole (reported to have foundered) is put into Ring harbour, Cove of Cork, in great distress, and must unload.

The Hawke, Gaden, from Newfoundland to Poole, is taken and carried into Morlaix.

The Phœnix, Stapleton, sailed from Dungarvon for Portsmouth 10th Dec. last, and has not since been heard of.

The Mayflower, Magi, from Waterford to Liverpool, was stranded in Dundalk Bay 8th inst.

The Prudentia, Schmidt, from the Baltic is taken and carried into Bornholm.

The Eurydice, Compton, arrived from Surinam, sailed 13th ult. in company with the Surinam, and the Calista of London; the Shaw and the Glenmore, of Liverpool; the Hope and the Sovereign for Cork. The Sovereign parted the next

day for Grenada, having sprung a leak. The Eurydice parted from the others three days after; she has experienced much bad weather since the 3d inst. and been obliged to throw her guns and 96 bags of coffee overboard.

The Franklin (an American) Firlech, from Martinique, was detained by the Ferret S. W. and sent into Oporto 19th December.

The Mercury, Wood, of Hull, was wrecked at Sunderland 13th inst.

The Mistley Transport, Long, Master, was lost on the 8th ult. in the Bay of Biscay. Three of the crew were lost, the Master, with the remainder of the ship's company, and the troops, were taken from the wreck by the boats of a ship of war.

The Mertelner, Osborn, of Yarmouth, from Hull to Gainsborough, was lost 17th instant.

The Elenora, Hodgson, from Denia to London, which put into Lisbon in distress, is condemned.

The cutter Susan, bound to New Providence, was driven on shore near the Rock Ferry, Liverpool, on Tuesday morning, and filled with water.

Four vessels from London to Dublin, laden with tea, sugar, &c. were taken by the Hirondelle and Henriette privateers, belonging to Cayenne, and carried into Cherbourg previous to the 23d December.

The Flora, of 108 tons, from Dartmouth, and the Perseverance, of 150 tons, from Limerick to London, were captured and carried into Cherbourg 26th ult.

The Autumn, ——, from the Baltic, was taken 27th December by the Incomparable privateer, and sent into Havre 11th ult.

The Herald, ——, from Madeira to London, was captured and carried into Dieppe 25th ult.

The Symmetry, from Rio Janeiro, the Bedford, from Spain; the Endeavour from Gibraltar; the Betsey from Seville; all bound to London; the Lent, Warden, of 150 tons; and the brig Lizard, were captured and carried in Calais between the 9th and 26th ult.

A brig of 130 tons, from the coast of Africa to London, is taken and carried into Boulogne, (N. B. Supposed to be the Jean, Corbett, as she sailed from Mogadore for London, on the 9th December, and has not since been heard of.)

A ship of 200 tons, with 150 hhds. of sugar, 900 bags of coffee, and 20 bags of cotton, is taken and carried into Dieppe.

A ship of 200 tons laden with colonial produce, is taken and carried into France.

A ship of 600 tons, laden with masts, is lost near Cherbourg.

The Zeverer, Kruger, from Dover to Jersey, is taken and carried into Morlaix.

The Lucy, Moore, from Gibraltar to the coast of Spain, has been run on shore by the French near Tarragona, and destroyed by an English frigate.—(Not the Brown, Grey, as stated in the List of the 14th, that vessel having arrived safe at Tarragona.

The Lord Nelson transport, Luckie, which was found on the Coast of France dismasted, and without any person on board, and carried into Portsmouth a few months since: it has been ascertained was captured by a French privateer, which was lately taken and brought into the Downs.

The Magnet SW is lost near Malmoe. Crew saved.

The Beaver, Topping, from London to Madeira, was blown out of the Downs during a gale on 17th December, and driven on the French coast, when she was taken possession of.

The Macclesfield, Croft, from London to Surinam, which was deserted by the captain and crew on the 13th instant, has floated to Rofine Island, in the Bay of Galway.

The Vrow Gesina, of Pappenburgh, has been taken by a French privateer, retaken by the Ospray SW and arrived at Dover 24th.

The Betsey, Russel, from Belfast to Glasgow, was on shore on the Cumbres 13th instant, and feared would be lost.

The Lady Hill, Balfour, was on shore in Movill Bay, near Greencastle, Ireland, 18th instant.

The Catharine, ——, bound to Leith, is lost in the Baltic.

The Royal Bounty Greenland ship, lost two anchors and cables in Leith Roads 18th instant.

The Robert, Black, bound to Jamaica, which was on shore in the Clyde, has been got off and sailed 14th instant.

The Drie Davids, Bolhe, from the Baltic, is lost in Malmoe Bay. Crew and greatest part of the cargo saved.

The Active, Gourlay, from Clyde to St. Thomas's, is taken and carried into the Saints.

Eight ships of the line, which sailed from Brest 21st ult. put into Basque Roads, near Rochefort, on the 24th.

The French brig Six Freres, from Bordeaux to the Isles of France, was captured 23d ult by L'Aigle Frigate, and arrived at Plymouth 1st inst.

An English transport with about 200 of the German Legion, is wrecked near Brest. Only 20 people saved.

The Spanish Brig San Josef, from South America, sprung a leak at Plymouth on Tuesday. Her ground tier is much damaged.

The brig Ariel, of 200 tons and 12 guns, from Curucoa to London, was taken off Portland by the Adventurer privateer of Calais, after an action, and carried into Cherbourg.

The Susan, bound to New Providence, which was on shore near Liverpool, has been got off.

The sloop William of Larne, Stewart, Master, is wrecked near Ayr.

A sloop, laden with rum and staves, with the name "Mary of Plymouth," painted on her stern, has been found at sea without any person on board, by a Liverpool fishing boat, and carried into Pile.

The Merchant, Wilson, from Dundee to Newcastle; the Ann, Dunn; and the Three Sisters, Allen, from New

castle, are wrecked near Berwick. Crews saved.

The Good Statesman, Quillex, bound to Malta, struck on an anchor, in the Pool, Plymouth, on Monday evening, and filled with water. Cargo landing.

The Liddell, Fenwick, from Miramichi to Liverpool, is lost on the island of Arran. Crew saved.

The Clara, ——, from Gothenburgh to Carlsham, is reported to be taken and carried Aalborg.

The Isabella, Thom, which was on shore near Montrose, has been got off and put into that harbour.

The Ives, Gemmell; and the Ardent, Ritchie, from Greenock to Jamaica, drove foul of each other at Lamlash, during a gale on the 18th ult. The Ives was obliged to cut her cables and run for Lochryn.

The Eliza Sprott, Salter, of Portsmouth in America, bound from Aberdeen to Liverpool, was driven on shore 18th ult. and beat out great part of her bottom.

The Molly, Schwerder, bound to London, was totally lost 10th December, in the Baltic. Crew saved.

The Two Friends, Irvin, from Portsmouth, is lost at St. Michael's.

The Ayles, Ayles, from London to Dublin, put into Ramsgate on 8th December, and has not been heard of since she sailed from thence.

The Four Friends, Grunson, from Carlscrona to England, was captured 9th January by the Danes, near Saltholm.

BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ALLEN Daniel, Newgate street, shoe maker. (Jones and Roche, Church yard, Covent garden.

Allen William, Chandos street, shoe maker. (Pitches and Sampson, Swithin's lane.

Aspland William, Kensington, cheesemonger. (Popkin, Dean street, Soho, and Knight, Kensington.

Atkinson James, Cleveley Mill, Lancaster, miller and corn dealer. (Parker, Lancaster, and Caton and Brunell, Aldersgate street.

Bauner George, Cambridge Heath, Middlesex, stock broker. (Aspinall, Quality court, Chancery lane.

Bently Peter, College Hill, stone mason. (Luckett, Wilson street, Finsbury square.

Billing John, Raventhorp, woolcomber. (Caucett, Long Buckley, Northampton.

Boardman Thomas the younger, late of Manchester, but now a prisoner in the castle of Lancaster, liquor merchant. (Foulkes and Creswell, Manchester, and Foulkes and Longdill, Gray's inn.

Brown John, Little East Cheap, cheesemonger. (Gregory, Clement's inn.

Brown William, Wormwood street, London wall, victualler. (Taylor, craven street.

Browne Elizabeth, Liverpool, tea dealer. (Blackstock, St. Milrid's court, Poultry, London, and Murrow, Liverpool.

Browne Joseph, Liverpool, merchant. (Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool, and Windle, John street, Bedford row, London.

Carter John, Bishopsgate street, merchant. (Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thompson, Copthall court, Throgmorton street.

Cattell Henry, Duke street, Worship square, silk manufacturer. (Coote, Austin Friars.

Cheldren George, Dover, saddler. (Barnes, Clifford's inn, and Shipdom, Dover.

Choyte William, Chilver's Coton, Warwickshire, innkeeper and maltster. (Tebbutt and Shuttleworth, Gray's inn square, and Cropper, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire.

Clay Ralph, Hackney, merchant. (Warrand, Castle court, Budge row.

Clark John Horn, St. James's street, milliner, (Chambers, Furnival's inn.

Connon Joseph, and Coleman Levy Newton, Red Lion street, Spital fields, dyers. (Alliston, Freeman's court, Cornhill.

Darby William, Hexton, Hertford, butcher. (Townsend, Staple's inn.

Davenport Joseph, and John Finney, Aldermanbury, merchants. (Warrand, Castle court, Bridge row.

Davies, Samuel and Peter, Drayton in Hales, Salop, bankers. (Butterton, Market Drayton, Salop.

Davis David, Carmarthen, ironmonger. (James, Gray's inn square, and Morgan and Livett, Bristol.

Davis Hester, Warminister, Wilts, grocer. (Davis, Warminster, and Davis, Lothbury, London.

Davis George, Kingsland road, cow keeper. (Taylor, Old street road.

Dean Joseph, Birmingham, Warwick, japanner. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn, and Beswick, Birmingham.

De Prado Josue, Lime street, lead merchant. (Pearce and Son, Swithin's lane.

Dewar Andrew, Stroud, Kent, millwright. (Gibbs, Rochester, and Aubrey, Took's court, Cursitor street.

Eastwood, Jonas and John, Saddleworth, York, dyers. (Ingham, Dobcross, Yorkshire, and Meredith and Robbins, New square, Lincoln's inn.

Edmonds Elias, Monument yard, wine merchant. (Sarel, Surry street, Strand.

Ele Stephen, Cannon street road, St. George, Middlesex, mason. (Burt, Gould square, Crutched Friars.

Elstob Henry, Sunderland, Durham. (Blackston, Symond's inn, London, and Thompson, Bishopwearmouth.

Elly Simeon, Oxford, wine merchant. (Taunton, Oxford, Moore, Bow lane, Cheapside, London.

Eustace William, Little Carter lane Doctor's Commons, cabinet maker. (Sweet, King's Bench walk, Temple.

Evans Sarah, Wolverhampton carpenter. (Smart and Thomas, Staple's inn.

Fairbridge William, Gough square, Fleet street, dealer & chapman. (Brace, New Boswell court.

Fisher Benjamin, Dudley, Worcester, wine and spirit merchant. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn, and Smith and Arnold, Birmingham.

Fox Richard, Rugby, Warwick, scrivener. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn, and Palmer, Coleshill, Warwick.

Frow Thomas, Mublethorpe, Lincoln, innholder. (Baldwin, Lincoln, and Spencer, Lamb's Conduit street, London.

Gane Job, Trowbridge, Wilts, carpenter. (Timbrell, Trowbridge, and Debary and Derby, Inner Temple, London.

Gillam John, Cambridge, merchant. (Gee, Cambridge, and Sandys and Horton, Crane court, Fleet street.

Glover, William and John, Poultry, haberdashers. (Mason, St. Michael's church yard, Cornhill.

Gorton Richard, Pendleton, Lancaster, cotton sizer. (Edge, Manchester, and Ellis, Cursitor street, London.

Grater Robert, Stoke Damarell, Devon, scrivener. (Sauter, Chancery lane, and Hurley, Gaddon near Cullumpton, Devon.

Greenwell John, South Shields, Durham, butcher. (Bambridge, South Shields, and Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane, Cheapside.

Hand Joseph, Wormwood street, London, warehouseman. (Marson, Church row, Newington Butts.

Heckford William, London street, Ratcliff cross, victualler. (Lingard, Lower Chapman road, St. George's East.

Hetherington David, Low Crosby, Cumberland, drover. (Birkett, Bond court, Walbrook and Bond, Carlisle.

Hickson Thomas, Leicester square, boot maker. (Jones and Roche, Covent Garden church yard.

Hoare Thomas, and William Allen, Waltham lane, Herts, calico printers. (Bond, East India Chambers, Leadenhall street.

Hoare Thomas, Waltham lane, Herts, victualler. (Bond, East India Chambers, Leadenhall street.

Horsfall William, Hampstead road, victualler. (Warne, Old Bond street.

Howe James, Walcot, Somerset, grocer. (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row, London, and Sheppard, Bath.

Hunter James, Whitehaven, Cumberland, mercer and draper. (Adamson, Whitehaven, and Clennell, Staple's inn, Temple.

Ireland John Rumford, Barr street, East Smithfield, and Lower Thames st. coal factor. (Mayhew, Symond's inn.

Jacob Michael, Berner street, Commercial road, dealer in foreign spirits. (Lyon, Somerset street, Aldgate.

James John Bristol, cooper. (Stephens, Bristol, and Sweet, King's Bench walk, London,

Jenkins Edmund, Bath, victualler. (Norton, Furnival's inn, and Clarke, Bath.

Jenkins David, Llantrissent, Glamorgan, linen draper. (James, Gray's inn square, and Cooke, Bristol.

Johnson John, Clifton, Plocester, coach maker. (Bigg, Hatton Garden, London, and Bigg, Bristol.

Jones Jane, Dolyddbyrion, Carnarvon, tanner. (Edmunds, Exchequer office of Pleas, Lincoln's inn, and Williams, Carnarvon.

Jones William, Reading, nurseryman. (Saunders, Reading, and Holmes, Great James street, Bedford row.

Knight Samuel, White cross street, cloth factor and woollen draper. (Vizard, Lincoln's inn.

Lancaster Benjamin, Scarborough, ship owner. (Barber, Chancery lane.

Lewis Thomas, Bedminster, Somerset, bacon factor. (Frowd and Blandford, Mitre court buildings, Temple.

Lloyd Thomas Hughes, Poultry, London, and Walworth common, Surry, slate merchant. (Rippon, Bermondsey street, Southwark.

Machall Thomas, Criggleston, York, butcher. (Battye, Chancery lane, and Brooke, Wakefield.

Mackenzie Roderic, King's Arms yard, London, merchant and factor. (Blunt and Bowman, Old Pay office, Broad street.

Mawson William, Kendal, cotton-spinner. (Chambre, Chapel street, Bedford row, and Richardson and Fall, Kendal.

Merry Jonathan Hatfield, West Smithfield, London, oil man. (Kassen, Crown court, Aldersgate street.

Miall Samuel, Wapping, brewer. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane.

Mobbs Sarah, Southampton, milliner. (Mason, St. Michael's church yard, Cornhill.

Morris John, Greenwich, builder and carpenter. (Allens, Clifford's inn, and Parker, Greenwich.

Morton Richard, Manchester, dry-salter. (Johnson and Bailey, Manchester.

Murton Joseph, Hull, dealer and chapman. (Cotesworth, Hull and Exley, and Stocker, Furnival's inn, London.

Parker William Riegg, Hebden, York, cotton-twist spinner. (Scofield, Skipton, York, and Swale and Heelis, Great Orm nd street, or Staple's inn, London.

Payler Thomas, Greenwich, merchant. (Pearson, Temple.

Phillips John Coates, Bank House, Keighley, York, cotton spinner. (Hardaire, Colne, Lancaster, & Wiglesworth, Gray's inn.

Powell Henry John, Uxbridge, builder and carpenter. (Mills, Ely place.

Proctor William, Great Ealing, Middlesex, dealer in hay and straw. (Gale and Son, Bedford street, Bedford row.

Richards George, Cornhill, bookseller. (Boulton, Lane, and Lane, Lawrence, Pountney hill.

Riddelstorffer George Augustus, Whitechapel, haberdasher. (Hurd, Temple.

Row William, St. Peter's Quay, Northumberland, ship builder. (Atkinson, Chancery lane, and Bainbridge, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Salter John, Bermondsey, New road, Surry, carpenter. (Heymott, Burrow's buildings, Blackfriar's road.

Scott Thomas the elder, Thomas Scott the younger, and Dowson Scott, Car-

thorpe, York, grocers and merchants. (Rigg, North Allerton, and Lodington and Hall, Temple.

Simpson William, Sheffield, innkeeper. (Parker and Brown, Sheffield, and Blagrave and Walter, Symond's inn, London.

Skyring Zachariah, Bucklersbury, carpenter. (Bond, East India Chambers, Leadenhall street.

Smith Joshua, Evesham, Worcester, innholder. (Bousfield, Bouverie street, London.

Stanley Sarah, Derby, grocer. (Warrand, Castle court, Budge row.

Stenner Thomas, Bristol, carpenter and joiner. (Bush and Prideaux, Bristol, and Bleasdale, Alexander, & Holme, New inn, London.

Symonds John Ramsden, Oxford, horse dealer. (Altwood, Ensham, Oxon, and Edmunds, Exchequer office of Pleas, Lincoln's inn.

Talbot Christopher, Edgeware road, tailor. (Dawson and Wrattislaw, Warwick street, Golden square.

Taylor Michael, John Latham, and Elijah Belcher, Liverpool, merchants. (Keighley or Orred, Liverpool, and Cooper and Lowe, Chancery lane.

Tomkins Samuel Mather, Stanton St. John, Oxfordshire, dealer and chapman. (Walsh, Oxford, and Townshend, Staple's inn, London.

Tucker John, and Richard Rothwell, Manchester, cotton manufacturers. (Redhands, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple, London.

Watson William, Tothill street, Westminster, linen draper. (Hurd, Temple.

Watts William, Bristol, hosier. (Bigg, Hatton garden, London, Bigg & Burges, Bristol.

Webster, John and James, Wakefield, corn factors. (Evans, Hatton garden, and Beaver, Wakefield.

Webster Michael, Witham, York, builder. (Prickett, Hull, and Watkins and Cowper, Lincoln's inn.

Wilkinson John Henry, late of Bond court, Walbrook, factor, but now in the King's Bench. (Brown, Pudding lane.

Willis George, Bath, cabinet maker. (Edmunds, Chancery lane, Miller and Sheppard, Bath.

Winner James, Ormskirk, Lancaster, brewer. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry, and Wright and Palmer, Ormskirk.

Wood, Thomas and George, Kirkby Malzeard, York, butchers. (Coates, Rippon, and Lodington and Hall, Secondaries office, Temple.

DIVIDENDS.

Ainsworth Thomas, Blackburn, Lancaster, John Watson, John Watson the younger, and Joseph Watson, Preston, cotton manufacturers, Feb. 27.

Altham William, Tokenhouse yard, London, broker, March 7.

Ambler Jos. Leeds, York, timber merchant, Feb. 27.

Atkins William, Stone, Stafford, maltster, March 6.

Atkinson George, Bishopsevemouth, Durham, surgeon, March, 2.

Baines John, Ashford, Salop, farmer, March 6.

Balantyne William, Savage gardens, Tower hill, merchant, Feb. 25.

Barton Horatio, Manchester, dyer, March 7.

Bawden Thomas, Redruth, Cornwall, draper, Feb. 28.

Beetson Henry Grundy, Gray's inn square, mony scrivener, Feb. 11.

Bird Hawkins, Bristol, tea dealer, March 25.

Bishop Mulliner, Robert and William, Cambridge, woollen drapers, May 2.

Bishop Mulliner, Cambridge, woollen draper, May 2.

Bland Joseph, and John Satterthwaite, Fen court, London, brokers, Feb. 25.

Bland Joseph, Fen court, insurance broker, Feb. 25.

Bowers William, Cannon street, comb maker, March 20.

Bowers Nathaniel Ward, Cannon st. comb maker, March 20.

Bowers Nathaniel Ward, and William Bowers, Cannon street, comb makers, March 20.

Bowmant John, Water lane, brandy merchant, May 2.

Braine George, Mirfield, York, ship carpenter, Feb. 27.

Carrington John, Manchester, hardwareman, March 11.

Cartarr John, Bread street, Cheapside, warehouseman, March 7.

Chester William, Chesterfield, Derby, mercer, April 4.

Child George Augustus, Bristol, scrivener, Feb. 11.

Clarke John, Dorset street, Manchester square, jeweller, Feb. 25.

Clarke Andrew, Liverpool, merchant, March 1.

Clemence Mark, Craven street, Strand, tailor, March 11.

Close, William and Matthew, Leeds, York, dyers, April 15.

Close William, Leeds, York, dyer, April 15.

Collip John, Great Portland street, upholsterer, March 4.

Craft William, Leeds, York, and James Manks, Hunslet, merchants, Feb. 25.

Crossley James, Halifax, York, and King street, London, merchant, Feb. 22.

Curtis John Fletcher, Minories, linen draper, Feb. 18.

Dards John, Vauxhall, lighterman, April 8.

Davies Peter, Little St. Andrew street, Seven Dials, medicine vender, Feb. 24.

Davies William, Holborn, linen draper, March 4.

Davis Samuel, Bury street, St. Mary Axe, April 25.

Dean Joseph, Watling street, wholesale linen draper, Feb. 28.

Dearing Thomas, & Michael Forster, Lichfield street, Soho, tavern keeper, Feb. 7.

Delany John, Liverpool, draper, March 15.

Dodsworth Gregory, Beverly, York, draper, Feb. 15.

Dudfield Charles, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, innholder, March 8.
Dunn Joseph, and **Charles Robinson**, Wood street, London, factors, Feb. 28.
Evans Charles, Nantwich, Chester, shoe maker, Feb. 22.
Farbridge Robert, Paragon place, Kent road, timber merchant, March 25.
Farrington J. Bickerton, Chester, cheese factor, Feb. 16.
Fell Michael Edwin, dealer in cotton yarn, Feb. 25.
Flanagan James, Liverpool, mariner, Feb. 20.
Foggan Robert Salford, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, March, 11.
Gibbs James, Peterborough, draper, Feb. 25.
Gill Joseph, Brownshill, Gloucester, clothier, April 7.
Goodwin George, Stafford, cordwainer, Feb. 28.
Goodwin William, King's Arms stairs, Westminster Bridge road, timber merchant, Feb. 2.
Greenwood John, and **William Grimaldi**, Old Bond street, auctioneers, March 7.
Handley William, Beverley, York, currier, Feb. 28.
Hart Henry, Great Coram street, Brunswick square, broker, Feb. 7.
Hartland William the younger, Bristol, house carpenter, Feb. 25.
Henry Henry, Liverpool, tailor, Feb. 27.
Hilton William, and **John Jackson**, Oxford road, linen drapers, Feb. 15.
Houlding, Ralph and **John**, Preston, Lancaster, dealer in liquors, Feb. 28.
Howell Edward, Liverpool, cotton merchant, Feb. 21.
Hubbersley John Lodge, Lincoln's inn, barrister, March 11.
Humphreys Richard, Stamford, Lincoln, linen draper, Feb. 27.
Husey, Charles and **Nicholas**, Newgate street, linen drapers, June 21.
Isard William, East Grinstead, Sussex, breeches maker, March 11.
Joel Moses, High street, Shoreditch, dealer in glass and earthen ware, March 11.
Johnson Elijah, Bleeding Heart yard, Charles street, Hatton Garden, cabinet maker, Jan. 28.
Kennion John the elder, and **John Kennion** the younger, Nicholas lane, brokers, Feb. 28.
Kent Elizabeth, Bicester, Oxford draper, Feb. 25.
King Joseph, & **William Edward King**, Covent Garden, silk mercer, Feb. 18.
King Joseph, Covent Garden, silk mercer, Feb. 18.
Knight Samuel Frome, Selwood, Somerset, tailor, March 4.
Lewis William, Bond street, woollen draper, Feb. 25.
Livley Francis, Holborn, music seller, March 7.
Longmire Margaret, Penrith, Cumberland, milliner, Feb. 14.
Machan George, Huddersfield, York, grocer, March 25.
Maclaurin Duncan, Watling street, warehouseman, Feb. 21.
Madeley George, Ashted, Warwick, china manufacturer, Feb. 13.
Marr Robert, Lancaster, merchant, March 1.
Martin Spencer, Eastbourne, Sussex, shop keeper, Feb. 18.
Masterman Thomas How, Bucklersbury, warehouseman, Feb. 16.
Meyricke John Chabbert, **Matthew Eyre**, and **Frederick Fulford**, St. Paul's Church yard, warehousemen, Feb. 14.
Mackearned Peter, and **James Macgauchin**, Manchester, merchants, March 16.
Morgan John, Enfield Highway, farmer, Feb. 28.
Nantes Henry Warnford court, Throgmorton street, merchant, Feb. 18.
Newill, John and **Sampson**, Stobe, Stafford, carriers, March 11.
Ogilvy William, **George Mylne**, and **John Chalmers**, Jeffrey's square, merchant, Feb. 18.
Ogilvy William, and **John Chalmers**, Jeffrey's square, merchant, Feb. 11.
Ogilvy William, Jeffrey's square, merchant, Feb. 18.
Ogilvy William Fredrick, Minories, druggist, May 27.
Oldham, Joseph, Melton, Suffolk, draper, Feb. 16.
Ouley Samuel, Heyrod Mill, Ashton under Line, Lancaster, cotton spinner, Feb. 22.
Palke Richard, Little Hempston, Devon, coal merchant, March 15.
Parker George, Chenies street, Oxford road, British wine maker, Feb. 25.
Parkes William, Derby, coal merchant, Feb. 17.
Parr John Owen, Suffolk lane, London, insurance broker, March 14.
Peacock Richard, Turnmill street, Clerkenwell, currier, Feb. 24.
Pierce Thomas, Starcross, Devon, painter, Feb. 22.
Price George, Tottenham court road, liquor merchant, Feb. 25.
Rayner William, Jermyn street, tailor, Feb. 21.
Rust Nathaniel, Rotherfield Peppard, Oxford, miller, Feb. 14.
Salisbury John, Manchester, cotton spinner, Feb. 22.
Saunderson John, Stokesley, York, banker, March 6.
Sayer Joseph, Upper North place, Gray's inn lane, coach and harness maker, Jan. 31,—Feb. 28.
Scott Sheppard, Cannon street, factor, March 7.
Sharland John, Cockspur street, linen draper, Feb. 14.
Shawcrofs William, Manchester, merchant, March 2.
Shawford William Cowders, Albany, Piccadilly, confectioner, March 7.
Sheppard Wallwyn, Boswell court, Carey street, scrivener, Feb. 18.
Sinclair Archibald, Castle court, Birchin lane, Feb. 14.
Simpson William, Whitehaven, Cumberland, wine merchant, Feb. 9.
Smith Samuel, Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 27.

Smally John, William Ellison, and Robert Walmsley, Blackburn, Lancaster, cotton merchants, March 3.

Soanes Robert, Mark lane, London, and New Cross, Deptford, provision merchant, March 7.

Sommervail James, Liverpool, merchant, March 25.

Spottiswoode Robert, Austinfriars, scrivener, Feb. 18.

Stainbank Christopher, Old Bond st. printseller, March 11.

Standly William, Whetstone, Leicester, maltster, Feb. 21.

Steedman George, and John M'Lean, Lamb street, Christ Church, Middlesex potatoe merchants, Feb. 18.

Surman William, and Ephram Ford, Cheltenham, linen drapers, Feb. 28.

Suter John, East Retford, Nottingham, mercer, March 18.

Sutton James, Cheapside, goldsmith, Feb. 28.

Tenant John, Oxford street, wine and brandy merchant, March 14.

Thompson William, Dean street, Southwark, merchant, Feb. 21.

Threlsall James, and Robert Hesketh, corn merchants, Feb. 28.

Tucker William the younger, Exeter, serge manufacturer, May 2.

Tuppers George, Linton, Kent, shopkeeper, April 8.

Tytlar George, Houndsditch, slopseller April 18.

Vinn Thomas, Clement's lane, Lombard street, dealer, Feb. 18.

Wade Samuel, Manchester, merchant, Feb. 28.

Ward James, Bermondsey, brewer Feb. 21.

Watson Richard, Liverpool, master mariner, Feb. 25.

Watson William, Great Cambridge st. Hackney road, builder, Feb. 28.

Watson James, Pall Mall, vintner, Feb. 13.

Whitham George, Addingham, York, drover, March 4.

Wilkinson, Joseph Richard, Three Oak lane, Horsleydown, cooper, May 2.

Williams Henry, Chepstow, Monmouth, merchant, March 6.

Wilson, John and William, St. Martin's le Grand warehousemen, Feb. 18.

Winwood Edward, and Samuel Thodey, Poultry, Scotch factors and glovers, April 18.

Wood James, Midfield, Sussex, victualler, Feb. 11.

Wright Charles, Aldgate, tobacconist, April 8.

Wrigley James, Pitt street, Blackfriar's road, hat manufacturer, Feb. 25.

Zachary Henry, Lawrence lane, Cheapside, Irish factor, Feb. 25.

An Account of Ships and their Cargoes arrived at the Port of Liverpool, between the 22d Feb. and 20th March.

From Africa.

The Neptune, Maginnis, 312 casks Palm Oil, 612 pieces Ivory, 7000 pieces Redwood, 21 casks Gum Copal, 115 cakes Bees Wax.

West Indies.

The Mercury, Sinclair, from Berbice, 926 bags Coffee, 393 bags Cotton, 167 casks Sugar, 36 pipes Rum.—The Maxwell, Foden, from Demarara, 295 bales Cotton, 195 hhds. Sugar, 22 casks Coffee, 200 pipes Rum.—The Ainsley, Brown, from Tortola, 120 casks Sugar, 104 serons Cotton.—The Perseus, E. Leigh, from Hayti, 64 tierces, 4 barrels, 1531 bags Coffee, 121,500 lbs. Lignum Vitæ.—The Murray, T. Miles, from Demarara, 390 hhds. Sugar, 310 bales Cotton, and 60 bags Coffee.—The Shaw, R. Jackson, from Surinam, 408 hhds. Sugar, 48 bales Cotton, and 44 bags of Coffee. The Trafalgar, from Jamaica, 130 pipes Rum, 7 bales Cotton, 700 bags Coffee.—The Fame, Williams, from Demarara, 396 hhds. of Sugar, 314 bales Cotton, and 124 bags Coffee.—The Fleetwood, J. Chalmers, from St. Nevis, 440 hhds. Sugar, 50 pipes Rum, and 64 pipes Lime Juice.—Lord Melville, Aulde, 240 pipes Rum, 97 hhds. Sugar, and 350 bags Cotton.—Little Venus, Pearson, 100 blls. Sugar, 3 kegs preserved Ginger, 100 bales Cotton, 66 bags Coffee.

America.

Aspinal, Allen, from Messina, 125 tons Barilla, 11 casks Oil, 126 bags Linseed, 46 bales Rags, 100 bags Malt.—Sally Ann, Glover, from Malta, 53 bales Cotton, 550 casks, 2000 bushels Linseed, 541 bags Shumac, 460 boxes Oranges and Lemons.—Speculation, Clarke, from Malta, 47 casks Olive Oil, 48 tons Sulphur, 264 barrels Smyrna Fruit, 184 bales Cotton.—The Sparks and Rebecca, 724 bags Cotton, and 100 Hides.—The Sampson Corman, 654 bales Cotton, Wentworth, 278 bales Cotton.—Hercules, Langdon, 221 bales Cotton, 150 bl. Tar, 20 bls. Turpentine.—Minerva, Jackson, 200 bales Cotton.—The Ambition, Stanton, 608 bales Cotton.—The Rover, Coffin, 516 bales Cotton.—Halcyon, O'Bryan, 568 bales Cotton.—The Echo, Bates, 115 bales Cotton, 115 barrels Turpentine, 13 Tar.—The Rolla, Sprague, 684 bales Cotton.—Carmelite, Spence, 840 bales Cotton.—Hope, Trissiden, 26 barrels Pearl Ash, 1 bag Flax Seed, 140 barrels Pearl Ash.—Nelson, M'Clure, 309 bags Flax Seed, 110 barrels Pot Ashes.—Mississipi, Campbell, 627 bales Cotton, 50 hhds. Tobacco, 5 tons Logwood.—Wentworth, Sharp, 271 bags Cotton.—Marshall, Ducker, 356 bales Cotton.

Spain.

Hippocampi, Tessier, 6400 baskets Raisins.

Portugal.

Hibernia, Lewis, 350 pipes Wine, 5 tons Cork Wood.—William, Holman, 3 pipes Wine, 693 bags Cotton.—Industry, J. Pool, 226 bags Cotton, 270 boxes Raisins, 30 pipes Wine.—Spanish Patriot, Hill, 245 serons Tallow, 648 bags Cotton.

Sicilly.

The Westmoreland, Robinson, 70 casks Olive Oil, 227 bags Linseed, 30 bags Rags, 20 tons Brimstone, 50 bags Shumac, 419 boxes Oranges, 308 Lemons, 2 boxes Sallad Oil.

Russia.

Maria, Ehlert, from St. Petersburgh, 433 casks Tallow, 506 bundles Flax, 69 do. Hemp, 40 casks Bristles.

Isle of Man.

The Union, T. Crallin, 400 bushels Wheat, 400 Barley, 700 Oats.—The Duchess of Athol, Quayle, 1158 kegs Salted Butter, saved from the wreck of the Sprightly of Newry, and 10 sacks Oats.—The James, 80 barrels Wheat, 300 barrels Oats.—Duke of Athol, 941 bushels Oats.

Sweden.

The Pelce, P. Folander, 1263 bars Iron, 26 hundred Deals, 11 casks Pot Ashes.—Charles and Maria, Aitkin, 30 hundred Deals, and 337 bars Iron.—Duchess Buccleugh, M'Lead, 14 hundred Deals.

Return of Imports and Exports in the PORT of LONDON, from 19th February, to 20th March, 1809.

IMPORTS.

Indigo lbs.	13430	Cotton Wool, lbs.	96,500
Spanish Wool, cwt.	500	Rags, tons.	35
Raisins, baskets	15,600	Figs, drums.	2230
Nuts, bushels.	675	——— boxes	240
Sperm Oil, tons.	370	Hides.	4620
Olive Oil, gallons.	5010	Linseed, quars.	178
Sugar, hhds.	1324	Thrown Silk, lbs.	1248
casks	427	Raw, lbs.	2000
Rum, puncheons	110	Copper, cwt.	300
Coffee, bags.	6608	Currants, cask.	221
Casks	129	Brandy, pieces.	1042
Tallow, tons.	78	——— gallons.	4350

EXPORTS.

Beer, tons.	918	Tin, tons.	14
Candles, doz.	3500	Steel, tons.	22
Soap, ton.	30	Lead, cwts.	310
Coffee, cwt.	5750	Shot, cwts.	1088
Linen, yards.	589,800	Sugar, Raw, cwts.	12,730
Cotton, yards	750,09	Refined cwts.	956
Irish Linens, Do	132,000	Hops, tons.	350
Brandy, galls.	15,210	Herrings, barrels.	2473
Rum, galls.	49,251	Alum, cwts.	144
Gin, galls.	21424	Flannel, yards.	37,000
Wine, galls.	140,000	Baize, pieces.	7242
Copperas, cwt.	1856	Blankets, pieces.	138
Indigo, lbs.	38,449	Cochineal, lbs.	4580
Hats Beaver, dozs.	200	Sail Cloth, ells.	32,470
Felt, doz.	3400	Tanned Leather, lbs.	2752
Silk, doz.	700	Long Cloths, pieces	1145
Straw, doz.	212	Short do.	2132
Copper, tons.	143	Brimstone, cwts.	22
Iron, tons.	983	Tallow, cwts.	22
Brass, tons	41	Stuffs, lbs.	144,000

The average Prices of Navigable Canal, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in March 1809, at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-Street, Blackfriars, London.

The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, 700l. dividing 40l. nett per annum.
River Trent, 65l. dividing 7l. per cent.
The Monmouthshire, 100l.
Kennet and Avon, 23l.
Wilts and Berks, 27l.
Ashby, 19l.
Thames and Medway, 77l.
West India Dock Stock, 174l. to 175l.
East India Dock, 196l.
London Dock, 117l. 10s. to 118l.
Commercial Road, 115l. per cent.
East London Water Works, 43l. premium.
West Middlesex do. 9l. 9s. to 10l. 10s. premium.

PRICES OF EUROPEAN PRODUCE.

	At LEITH, 15th March,			At HULL, 15th March.		
ASHES.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Weed, per barrel	None.			None.		
Carthagena, per cwt.	None.			None.		
Dantzic Pearl,	None.			None.		
Russia Pearl,	None.			None.		
BRIMSTONE.						
Foreign rough, per ton,	23 0 0	a 25 0 0		24 0 0	a 0 0 0	
FLAX.						
Druana, per ton,	145 0 0	a 150 0 0		150 0 0	a 0 0 0	
Thusenhausen,	145 0 0	a 150 0 0		145 0 0	a 150 0 0	
Petersburgh 12 head,	140 0 0	a 145 0 0		140 0 0	a 144 0 0	
—— 9 do.	None.			None.		
HEMP.						
Riga Rhine, per ton	128 0 0	a 133 0 0		127 0 0	a 0 0 0	
Petersburgh clean,	125 0 0	a 130 0 0		136 0 0	a 0 0 0	
IRON.						
British Bars, per ton	16 0 0	a 17 0 0		22 0 0	a 23 0 0	
—— Pigs,	0 0 0	a 0 0 0		8 0 0	a 10 0 0	
Swedish, per ton	24 0 0	a 26 0 0		24 0 0	a 25 0 0	
LEAD,	36 0 0	a 40 0 0		37 0 0	a 38 0 0	
MADDER.						
Dutch Crop, per cwt.	None.			4 4 0	a 6 0 0	
—— Ombro,	None.			3 10 0	a 4 10 0	
Roots Smyrna,	None.			None.		
French do.	None.			None.		
OIL.						
Whale, Greenland, per ton	35 0 0	a 36 0 0		36 0 0	a 0 0 0	

	At LEITH, 15th March			At HULL, 15th March		
PITCH	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Archangel, per cwt.	1 0 0	a 1 1 0		None.		
Swedish,	0 18 0	a 1 0 0		None.		
British,	1 2 0	a 0 0 0		1 6 0	a 0 0 0	
SPIRITS.						
Brandy, best, per gal.	1 4 6	a 1 5 0		1 5	a 0 0 0	
—— inferior,	1 2 6	a 1 3 0		None.		
Geneva Hollands,	1 3 0	a 1 4 0		1 1 0	1 3 0	
British Spirits,	0 11 0	a 0 13 6		None.		
SHUMAC.						
Malaga, per cwt.	None.			None.		
Sicily,	None.			None.		
TALLOW.						
Russia Soap, per cwt.	None.			4 18 0	a 5 0 0	
Candle, white,	None.			None.		
—— yellow,	5 10 0	a 0 0 0		5 4 0	a 0 0 0	
TAR.						
Archangel, per bar.	2 15 0	a 3 0 0		2 18 0	a 0 0 0	
TIMBER.						
Petersburgh redwood, p. h.	None.			None.		
—— whitewood,	None.			None.		
Dantzic Fir, per load	None.			None.		
Swedish, per foot.	0 5 0	a 0 5 6		0 0 0	a 0 0 0	
WINE.						
Lisbon, per pipe	90 0 0	a 95 0 0		100 0 0	a 0 0 0	
Port,	100 0 0	a 105 0 0		97 0 0	a 105 0 0	
Madeira,	108 0 0	a 120 0 0		100 0 0	a 120 0 0	
Claret, per hhd.	75 0 0	a 95 0 0		None.		
Sherry, per butt	85 0 0	a 110 0 0		92 0 0	a 110 0 0	

RATES OF INSURANCE AT GLASGOW, *March*, 14th, 1809.

	Guinea per cent	Return for convoy.
Clyde to Jamaica	5	2
Clyde to Leeward Islands	5	2½
Jamaica to Clyde	7	4
Leeward Islands to Clyde	6	3 a 1
Newfoundland to West Indies	6 a 8	
West Indies to Newfoundland	6 a 8	
America to West Indies	6 a 8	
Newfoundland to Boston	0	
Do. to New York	0	
Do. to Southern States	0	
Clyde to United States, American	5 a 6	
United States to Clyde, British	5	
Do. to do. American	5	

	Guinea per cent	Return for Convoy.
Mediterranean to Britain	8	2 & 2
Britain to Mediterranean	8	2 & 2
Britain to Gibraltar	5	2
Gibraltar to Britain	5	2
Clyde to Spain or Portugal	5	2
Clyde to Halifax (North Channel)	4	
Clyde to Honduras	10	5 a 4
Honduras to Britain or Ireland	8 a 10	3,4 a 2
Clyde to Newfoundland	3	
Do. to Canada	4	
Newfoundland to Clyde	3	
Clyde to Nassau	4 a 5	
Liverpool to Nassau	4 a 5	

	Guinea per cent	Return for convoy.
Nassau to Liverpool or Clyde	4 a 5	
Nassau to New Orleans		
New Orleans to Britain, by Americans		
Gottenburgh to Amsterdam, (all risks)		
Clyde to Honduras (running ship)		
Leith to Gottenburg	0	
Halifax to Clyde	4	
Nova Scotia to do.	4	
Canada to do.	5	
Newfoundland to Spain or Portugal	6	2, com. & discharg. out sides.
Clyde to West Indies (running ships)	5 a 6	
Leith to Heligoland		

PRICES CURRENT OF WEST INDIAN AND AMERICAN PRODUCE.

Glasgow, 15th March, 1809.

PRODUCE, AT CLYDE.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
ASHES.							
American Pearl, per cwt.	4	0	0	a	4	2	0
—— Pot	4	4	0	a	4	6	0
BARK, Quercitron, pe. cwt.	1	2	0	a	1	15	0
COCHINEAL, Spanish, p. lb.	None.						
COCOA.							
Grenada, per cwt.	Nom.						
COFFEE.							
Ordinary, per cwt.	5	0	0	a	5	5	0
Middling,	5	10	0	a	6	0	0
Good,	6	5	0	a	6	10	0
Fine,	6	5	0	a	7	0	0
COTTON WOOL.							
Fine Sea Island, per lb.	0	4	3	a	0	4	9
Good Middling do.	0	3	6	a	0	4	0
Stained and Ordinary,	0	2	6	a	0	3	3
New Orleans,	0	2	4	a	0	2	6
Bowed, old	None.						
——new	0	2	4	a	0	0	0
Pernambucco,	0	3	0	a	0	0	0
Maranham,	0	2	9	a	0	2	10
Demerara and Berbice,	0	2	6	a	0	2	9
Surinam,	0	0	0	a	0	0	0
Cumana and Laguira,	0	2	2	a	0	2	5
Carriacon and Grenada,	0	2	3	a	0	2	6
West India,	0	2	2	a	0	2	4
DYERS WOOD.							
BRAZILETTO, per ton	None.						
LOGWOOD, Camp,	None.						
—— Honduras,	18	0	0	a	0	0	0
—— Jamaica,	15	0	0	a	16	0	0
FUSTIC, Jamaica,	20	0	0	a	21	0	0
—— Spanish,	23	0	0	a	25	0	0
NICARAGUA, large,	None.						
HIDES.							
West India, per lb.	0	0	5½	a	0	0	6
Buenos Ayres,	0	0	6	a	0	0	6½
INDIGO, Spanish, per lb.	0	7	0	a	0	11	0
LIME JUICE, per gal.	0	4	0	a	0	4	6
OIL, Cod, per ton,	38	0	0	a	42	0	0
Seal,	38	0	0	a	0	0	0
PITCH, American, per cwt.	None.						
PEPPER, Jamaica, per lb.	None.						
RICE, Carolina, per cwt.	None.						
RUM, Jamaica, per gal.	0	5	0	a	0	6	0
—— Leeward Island,	0	4	1	a	0	4	6
STAVES.							
American barrel, p. 1200,	None.						
—— hhd. red oak,	None.						
—— do. white do.	None.						
—— pipe,	None.						
Quebec pipe, standard,	None.						
—— hhd. do.	None.						
SUGAR.							
Brown, per cwt.	3	12	0	a	3	15	0
Middling,	3	15	0	a	3	17	0
Good,	3	17	6	a	3	19	0
Fine,	3	19	0	a	4	2	0
Very fine,	4	2	0	a	4	6	0
TAR, American, per barrel.	2	15	0	a	2	16	0
TURPENTINE, per cwt.	None.						
TOBACCO.							
Virginia fine, per lb.	0	2	0	a	0	2	5
—— Middling,	0	1	8	a	0	1	10
—— ordinary,	0	0	0	a	0	0	0
—— strip leaf,	0	0	0	a	0	0	0
WOOD.							
Mahogany, Jamaica, per ft.	0	1	4	a	0	2	2
—— Honduras,	0	1	3	a	0	2	2
—— Hispaniola,	0	1	4	a	0	2	6

PRICES OF GRAIN IN THE GLASGOW MARKET.

Tuesday, March, 14th, 1809.

WHEAT.	*s.*	*s.*	
Dantzic,	—	a —	
Foreign Red,	48	a 50	per boll of Linlithgowshire measure.
Scotch, (new)	46	a 52	
Do. (old)	—	a —	
English,	50	a 54	
American,	50	a 55	per do. of 240 lb.
Irish,	—	a —	
OATS.			
Irish Mealing,	30	a 33	per do. of 264 lb.
Do. Inferior,	28	a 30	per do. Renfrewshire measure.
Scotch Potatoe,	30	a 32	
Do. Small,	27	a 29	
English Potatoe,	—	a —	per do. Stirlingshire measure.
Do. Small,	—	a —	
BARLEY.			
English,	40	a 42	per do. Stirlingshire measure.
Scotch,	31	a 32	
Irish,	30	a 32	per do. Renfrewshire measure.
BEANS.			
English,	38	a 40	per do. Stirlingshire measure.
Scotch,	35	a 37	
GREY PEAS.			
English,	35	a 36	do. do. do.
Scotch,	34	a 35	
OATMEAL.			
Scotch,	31	a 32	per do. of 140 lb.
Irish,	28	a 30	per do.
Fine Flour,	82	a 84	per sack of 280lbs

190 Bolls Wheat Linlithgowshire measure, is 100 quarters English. The Stirlingshire boll, Oats, is nearly 6½ and Renfrewshire do. 6¼, Winchester bushels. All the grain that comes up the Clyde, which is not sold by weight, is sold by the Renfrewshire; that brought by the Forth and Clyde Canal, by the Stirlingshire; and Wheat by the Linlithgowshire boll. The pound is English.

Prices of IRISH Produce and Manufactures in the GLASGOW MARKET, Feb. 14.

Beef, (mess) 140*s.* 0*d.* to 150*s.* 0*d.* per tierce.		
Pork, — 110*s.* — to 120*s.* — per barrel.		
Butter, Dublin,	110*s.* to 115*s.*	per cwt.
—— Belfast,		
—— Limerick,	110*s.* to 115*s.*	per cwt.
—— Sligo.		
Cow Hides,	32*s.* to 34*s.* 0*d.*	
Ox do.	42*s.* to 46*s.* 0*d.*	per cwt.
Calf Skins,	50*s.* to 65*s.* 0*d.*	
Linen Yarn, Derry,	4*s.* 10*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*	per spindle.
—— Sligo,	4*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*	
—— Cavan,	3*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 3*d.*	
—— Longford	5*s.* 2*d.* to 5*s.* 3*d.*	
—— Roscom.	4*s.* 10*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	
—— Head Yarn, 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.* per lb.		

COUNTRY MARKETS,

Corn per Quarter.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Lewes	86 a 93		48 a 52		28 a 36		a		a	
Newcastle	60	94	40	44	28	39	60	61	58	60
Canterbury	70	96	40	48	40	44	72	74	56	58
Chesterfield	86	110	48	58	27	43	——		54	65
Ashborne	99	108	52	58	32	42	74	78	——	
Lynn	84	94	42	43	26	38	56	57	60	62
Gainsbro'	89	108	42	46	28	38	68	75	——	
Sandwich	80	97	42	50	28	36	60	70	——	
Newbury	68	100	30	50	25	42	60	80	58	60
Devizes	63	99	35	54	37	39	78	80	——	
Louth	90	98	40	50	28	36	60	70	——	
Reading	65	101	35	50	25	42	68	—	52	56
Swansea	92	—	48	—	26		——		——	
Henley	72	107	34	49	26	45	60	78	61	66
Maidenhead	78	104	44	48	36	46	60	80	60	—
Wakefield	90	104	41	47	35	41	50	72	——	
Basingstoke	72	100	40	51	32	39	54	69	——	
Andover	75	99	40	51	34	42	60	72	——	
Warminster	80	96	31	55	36	44	66	82	——	
Salisbury	80	96	36	53	36	45	70	88	——	
Penrith	90	102	43	—	32		——		——	

Weight of the Gallon Loaf 8lb. 2 oz.—Half Gallon 4lb. 5½oz.

UXBRIDGE.—Corn Inspector's Return.

	l. s.	l. s.		l. s.	l. s.
Wheat, p.	2 0	to 2 6 0	Oats, per qr.	1 18	to 2 5
Barley, p. qr	2 2	6 2 8	Beans, ditto	2 16	to 3 0
Pease, ditto	2 14	2 17			

COTTON TWIST AND WEFT.

At Preston.

Hank Twist.	s.	d.	s.	d.
—— No. 30	3	6 to 4		10
—— 36	3	10	4	2
—— Cop 40	4	4	4	7
—— 50	4	10	5	2
Cop Weft 60	5	5	5	9
—— 30	3	6	3	9
—— 40	3	10	4	0
—— 50	4	0	4	2
—— 60	4	0	4	6
—— 70	4	9	5	0
—— 80	5	2	5	4

At Blackburn.

Hank Twist.	s.	d.	s.	d.
—— No. 18	2	4 to 2		6
—— 30	3	3	3	5
—— 40	3	8	3	10
Cop Weft 20	3	0	3	2
—— 30	3	7	3	9
—— 40	4	2	4	4
Mule do. 40	4	3	4	5
—— 50	4	7	4	9

SCOTCH LINENS.

Dundee, 10th March. 1809.	d.	d.
Sail Cloth. No. 1,	21½ to	22
Hemp Cotton Bag	15	21½
Strelitz	11d to 14 2-12ths	
Lint, Osnaburgh	11½d to 12d	
Tow, ditto	9d 4-12ths to 9d 6-12ths	
—— Strong 22 port	11½d to 12½d	
Do. do. 24	12½d to 12½d	
Ger. Dowl. 27 inches	18½d to 19d	
Common do. 27	15½d to 16d	
Tow-Sheet. 24 pt	13½d to 13½d	
Do. do. 20.	16½d to 16½d	

Arbroath, 8th March. 1809.	d.
Tow 3-4ths widths	— — —
Do 4-4ths Sheets.	17d 6-12ths
9-8ths ditto	18d 6-12ths
Lint Osnaburghs	14d
Lint 3-4th widths	15d 3-12ths to 15d 8-12ths
4-4ths ditto	20d 6-12ths to 20d 7-12ths
30 porter 9-8ths do	20d 3-12ths to 21d 4-12
32 ditto	23d 1-12th
Shirtings	— — —
German Dowlass	19d 1-12th to 19d 3-12ths

FLAX.

St. Petersburgh, 12 head	146	to 148
Ditto 9 do.	—	—
Riga Thusenhausen	152	154
Drujana Cut	—	—
Libau	139	140
Oberland	—	—

HEMP.

St. Petersburgh, clean	£130	to —
Ditto, half clean	—	—
Riga Rhine	132	135
Drujana Pass	—	—
Common Pass	—	—
Codillia	—	—

Friday, March 3.

AMSTERDAM	2 *Usance*	33 0
Ditto at sight		32 5
Rotterdam	2 *Usance*	10 4
Hamburgh	2½ *Usance*	31 0
Altona	2½ *Usance*	31 1
Paris, 1 day's date		20 10
Ditto	2 *Usance*	21 3
Bourdeaux		21 3
Madrid	*In paper*	——
Ditto	*Effective*	44
Cadiz	*In paper*	——
Ditto	*Effective*	38
Bilboa		41
Palermo	*Per oz.*	92d
Leghorn		57
Genoa		50
Venice	*Ineffective*	52
Naples		42
Lisbon		67
Oporto		64
Dublin	*Per Cent.*	8
Cork	*Ditto*	9½

Agio of Bank of Holland, 5½ *per Cent.*

Tuesday, March 7.

AMSTERDAM	2 *Usance*	33 0
Ditto at sight		32 5
Rotterdam		10 4
Hamburgh		31 0
Altona		31 1
Paris, 1 day's date		20 19
Ditto	2 *Usance*	21 3
Bourdeaux		21 3
Madrid	*In paper*	——
Ditto	*Effective*	44
Cadiz	*In paper*	——
Ditto	*Effective*	38
Bilboa		41
Palermo	*Per oz.*	92d
Leghorn		57
Genoa		50
Venice	*Effective*	52
Naples		42
Lisbon		60
Oporto		67½
Dublin		8½
Cork		9½

Agio of Bank of Holland, 5½ *per Cent.*

Friday, March 10.

AMSTERDAM	2 *Usance*	33 0
Ditto at sight		32 5
Rotterdam		10 4
Hamburgh		31 0
Altona		31 1
Paris, 1 day's date		20 19
Ditto	2 *Usance*	21 3
Bourdeaux		21 3
Madrid	*In paper*	——
Ditto	*Effective*	44
Cadiz	*In paper*	——
Ditto	*Effective*	38
Bilboa		41
Palermo	*Ineff.*	92d
Leghorn		57
Genoa		50
Venice	*Effective*	52
Naples		42
Lisbon		60
Oporto		62
Dublin		8½
Cork		9½

Agio of Bank of Holland, 5½ *per Cent.*

Tuesday, March 14.

AMSTERDAM	2 *Usance*	33 0
Ditto at sight		32 5
Rotterdam		10 4
Hamburgh		31 0
Altona		31 1
Paris, 1 day's date		20 19
Ditto	2 *Usance*	21 3
Bourdeaux		21 3
Madrid	*In paper*	——
Ditto	*Effective*	44
Cadiz	*In paper*	——
Ditto	*Effective*	39½
Bilboa		41
Palermo	*Per. oz.*	92d
Leghorn		57
Genoa		50
Venice	*Effective*	52
Naples		42
Lisbon		60
Oporto		62
Dublin		8½
Cork		9½

Agio of Bank of Holland, 5½ *per Cent.*

Lloyd's Coffee-House, 20th March 1809.

From London to	
Portsmouth, Spithead, Poole, or the Isle of Wight	1½ g.
Weymouth, Exeter, Dartmouth, or Plymouth	1½ g.
Alderney, Guernsey, or Jersey	2 gs.
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverpool, Whitehaven, and Places adjacent	½ gs.
Kinsale, Cork, Waterford, Dublin, Newry, or Belfast	2½ gs.
Limerick or Galway	3 gs.
Londonderry or Glasgow	3 gs.
Yarmouth or Lynn	1½ g.
Hull or Gainsborough	1½ g.
Newcastle, Whitby, or Sunderland	1¾ g.
Leith, Perth, Dundee, Montrose, or Aberdeen	Do.
Inverness, Shetland, or the Orkney Islands	1½ g.
Dunkirk, Ostend, Flushing, or Middleburg	———
Rotterdam, Amsterdam	———
Embden, free of capture	———
Tonningen Neutrals	———
Gottenburgh	3 gs. ret. 1l. 10s.
Stockholm and Places adjacent	———
Riga, Revel, Narva, or Petersburgh	———
Stockholm	———
Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, or Havre-de-Grace	———
L'Orient, Rochelle, Bourdeaux, or Bayonne	———
St. Sebastian, or Bilboa	6 gs.
Oporto	6 gs. ret. 3l.
Lisbon	Do.
Rio de Janiero	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Mediterranean, viz.	
Malaga and Places adjacent	10 gs. ret. 5l.
Leghorn or Naples	
Ancona, Venice, Trieste, &c. Neutrals	———
Salonica, Gallipoli, Smyrna, or Constantinople	20 gs. ret. 10l.
Madeira	6 gs. ret. 2l. 10s.
Jamaica	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Leeward Islands, viz. Grenada, Tobago, Barbadoes, &c.	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Surinam, Demerara, or Berbice	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Musquito Shores, Honduras, and Places adjacent	10 gs.

From London to	
Florida, Georgia, or Bahama Islands, American Ships	———
British	8 gs.
The American States, their Ships	6 gs.
Ditto British	10 gs. ret. 5.
Bermuda Islands	8 gs. ret 4l.
Newfoundland and C. of Labradore	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Bay of Fundy, Quebec, or Montreal	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Greenland out and home	———
Cape of Good Hope or St. Helena, Company's Ships	4 gs.
Others	10 gs. ret. 5l.
Southern Fishery, out and home	20 gs.
Bengal, Madras, or China, Company's Ships	6l.
Ditto out and home	12l.
Others	10 gs.
Africa and back to the West Indies or America	———
Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to	
Cork, Waterford, Dublin, Newry, Belfast, Londonderry, or Glasgow	½ g.
Limerick or Galway	2½ gs.
Rotterdam and Amsterdam	———
Elsineur	———
Bremen, Hamburgh, and Embden Baltic, viz.	———
Libau, Riga, &c.	———
Stockholm, Revil, Narva, and Petersburgh	———
Archangel home	8 gs.
Oporto or Lisbon	12 gs. ret. 6l.
Gibraltar	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Madeira	6 gs. ret. 3l.
Jamaica	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Leeward Islands	Do.
Ditto with Convoy	Do.
American States	Do.
Africa, thence to the West Indies or America	———
Greenland, out and home	———
Dublin, Cork, &c. to	
London	4 gs. ret 2l.
The Baltic	———
Lisbon and Oporto	8 gs. ret. 4l.
American States, American Ships	3 gs.
Ditto British	10 gs.
Greenland out and home	———
West Indies	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Jamaica	Do.
Limerick to London	3 gs.

Exeter, Plymouth, &c. to	
Ostend, Rotterdam, or Amsterdam	———
Bremen, Hamburgh, &c.	———
Newfoundland	4 gs.
Baltic to	
Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, or Gainsborough	———
Newcastle, Whitby, Leith, Montrose, Aberdeen, &c.	———
Portsmouth, Exeter, or Plymouth	———
Bristol, Liverpool, or Lancaster	———
Cork, Waterford, Dublin, &c.	———
Jamaica to	
The American States	10 gs.
Quebec or Montreal	12 gs.
Newfoundland or Labradore	12 gs.
Plymouth, Portsmouth, or London	10 gs. ret. 5l
Cork, Waterford, Dublin, &c.	Do.
Bristol, Chester, Liverpool, &c.	Do.
Leeward Islands to	
Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland, or Labradore	Do.
American States	12 gs.
Plymouth, Portsmouth, or London	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Cork, Waterford, Dublin, &c.	Do.
Bristol, Chester, Liverpool, &c.	Do.
Newfoundland to	
American States	5 gs.
Jamaica and the Leeward Islands	25 gs.
Lisbon or Oporto	10 gs. ret. 5.
Plymouth, Dartmouth, or Exeter	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Bristol, Liverpool, &c.	Do.
Dublin, Cork, Waterford, &c.	Do.
Portsmouth	Do.
London	Do.
Yarmouth, Lynn, or Hull	Do.
Newcastle, Whitby, or Sunderland	Do.
Leith, Perth, Montrose, or Aberdeen, North about	8 gs. ret.
Quebec to	
Ireland	12 gs.
Great Britain	Do.
American States to	
Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena	2½ gs.
Canton, Madras, or Bengal	4 gs.
Ditto out and home	8 gs.
Denmark or Sweden to	
The Cape of Good Hope	———
Helena	4 gs.
Bengal and China	5 gs.
Ditto out and home	7 gs.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT.

B. signifies Barrel; Bl. Bushel; Ch. Chest; C. 112lb.; D. Dozen; G. Gallon; H. 100, and of Deals 120; J. Jar of Oil of 24 Gallons; and a ¼ Chest of Oil 30 Flasks, or 4 Gallons; Lt. Last, or 12 Barrels of Pitch, containing 31½ Gallons each; Q. Quarter, of 8 Bushels; T. Ton, or 20cwt; Tu. Tun of 252 Gallons.— Note, *Wine is sold by Gauge, viz. Port per Pipe of 138 Gallons; Bucellas and Lisbon per Pipe of 140 Gallons; Sherry per Butt of 150 Gallons; Madeira per Pipe of 110 Gallons; Mountain per Butt of 126 Gallons; Vidonia per Pipe of 120 Gallons; Rhenish per Aum of 36 Gallons; and Claret per Hogshead of 57 or 58 Gallons; (all Increase and Decrease is adjusted.) All Kinds of Fish Oil is sold per Tun of 252 Gallons; Olive, Linseed, and Rape Oil, per Tun of 236 Gallons.*

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
ALUM English	23	0	0	24	0	0	T.
—— Roach	1	18	0	0	0	0	C.
Almonds Barbary Bitter	4	5	0	0	0	0	—
—— Sweet	5	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Jordan	11	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Valentia	6	0	0	0	0	0	—
Anchovies lar. b. of 40lb.	5	10	0	0	0	0	—
—— sm. b. of 12lb	3	5	0	0	0	0	—
Annatto Flag	0	2	0	0	0	0	lb.
—— Spanish	0	4	0	0	0	0	—
Argol Bolo. & Rhe. white	0	0	0	5	10	0	C.
—— Florence White	5	14	0	5	16	0	—
—— Red	5	4	0	5	10	0	—
—— Naples White	3	12	0	3	15	0	—
—— Red	3	10	0	3	12	0	—
Ashes Amer. Pearl, best	4	0	0	4	4	0	—
—— Inferior	3	14	0	4	0	0	—
—— Pot best	4	6	0	0	0	0	—
—— Inferior	4	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Barilla Teneriffe	3	6	0	0	0	0	—
—— Spanish	3	10	0	0	0	0	—
—— Sicily	3	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Dantzic Pearl	uncertain			0	0	0	—
—— Russia Pearl	uncertain			0	0	0	—
BERRIES, Juniper, Ger.	4	10	0	0	0	0	—
—— Italian	4	4	0	4	10	0	—
—— Yellow Turkey	4	0	0	4	10	0	C.
—— French	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Brandy Best	1	2	0	1	3	6	G.
—— Inferior	0	19	6	1	0	3	—
Brimstone Foreign Ro	24	0	0	28	0	0	T.
Bristles Hog Russia und.	25	0	0	26	10	0	C.
—— Archangel do.	25	0	0	26	0	0	—
—— Koningsberg do.	0	0	0	25	0	0	—
CAPERS French	13	10	0	16	10	0	—
—— Spanish	7	10	0	10	10	0	—
Cochineal Spa. Garbled	1	8	6	1	15	0	lb.
—— East India	0	4	6	0	5	6	—
Cocoa West India	4	0	0	4	10	0	C.
—— Carracca for Export	3	16	0	6	10	0	—

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
Coffee W. I. very ord.		3	8	0	3	17	0	C.
—— ord.		3	18	0	4	16	0	—
—— mid.		4	17	0	5	8	0	—
—— good		5	10	0	6	0	0	—
—— fine		6	0	0	6	18	0	—
—— Mocha or East Ind.		19	0	0	20	0	0	—
—— Java		5	0	0	6	0	0	—
Copper, unmanufac.		0	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— manufactured		0	0	0	0	0	0	lb.
—— Japan		0	0	0	0	0	0	C.
Copperas, Green		0	6	9	0	0	0	—
Cotton Wool	Brazil Pernambuc.	0	2	7	0	2	8	—
	Brazil Bahia	0	2	5	0	2	7	—
	Brazil Maranham	0	2	5	0	2	7	—
	Brazil Para	0	2	3	0	2	4	—
	Dutch Surinam	0	2	7	0	2	9	—
	Dutch Demerara	0	2	5	0	2	8	—
	Dutch Berbice	0	2	6	0	2	7	—
	West Indies. Carriacou	0	2	6	0	2	7	—
	West Indies. Grenada	0	2	5	0	2	6	—
	West Indies. Barbadoes	0	2	5	0	2	6	—
	West Indies. Domingo	0	2	2	0	2	5	—
	West Indies. Martinico	0	2	2	0	2	5	—
	West Indies. Jamaica	0	2	2	0	2	4	—
	West Indies. Bahama	0	2	2	0	2	5	—
No Tret allowed.	E. I. Bourbon	none			0	0	0	—
duty not pd.	E. I. Surat	0	1	6	0	1	11	—
	Amer. Geo Sea Isl.	none			none			—
	Amer. Do. bow'd							—
	Amer. Orleans							—
	Span. Cumana	0	2	4	0	2	6	—
	Span. Giron	0	2	4	0	2	5	—
	Span. Carthagena	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
	Turkey Smyrna	0	1	9	0	1	10	—
	Turkey Salonica	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
	Turkey Macedonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
DYER'S Wood, Bar W.		27	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Brazil		85	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Brazilet		10	0	0	12	0	0	—
—— Cam Wood		40	0	0	45	0	0	—

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
Dyer's W. Fustic Cuba	20	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— Jamaica	17	0	0	18	10	0	—
——— Porto Rico	18	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— Tobago	20	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— Zant or young	44	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— Logwood Camp	0	0	0	18	10	0	—
——— Hond. chipt	0	0	0	16	10	0	—
——— unchipt	10	0	0	11	0	0	—
——— Jamaica chipt	14	12	0	15	10	0	—
——— unchipt	10	0	0	11	0	0	—
——— Nicaragia, large	38	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— midd.	16	0	0	18	0	0	—
——— small	12	0	0	14	10	0	—
——— Sanders Red	36	0	0	38	0	0	—
DRUGS.							
ALOES, Barbadoes	25	0	0	28	0	0	C.
——— Cape	0	0	0	7	10	0	—
——— Succotorine	16	0	0	18	0	0	—
——— Hepatic or E. I.	7	10	0	14	0	0	—
Angelica Root	17	0	0	18	0	0	—
Antimony Crude	13	10	0	0	0	0	—
Aqua Fortis	S.	0	7	D.	1	0	lb.
Arsenic Red	5	0	0	0	0	0	C.
——— White	6	0	0	0	0	0	—
Balsam Capivi	0	3	4	0	0	0	lb.
——— Peru	0	8	0	0	9	6	—
——— Tolu	0	4	3	0	4	6	—
Bark, Jesuits, Com.	0	3	9	0	5	0	—
——— Second	0	6	3	0	7	6	—
——— Quil or best	0	8	9	0	9	6	—
——— Red	1	14	0	0	0	0	—
——— Yellow	0	5	0	0	8	0	—
Borax, refined E. I.	3	10	0	4	4	0	C.
——— English	0	2	3	0	0	0	lb.
——— unrefined or Tinc.	5	10	0	5	15	0	C.
Camphire Refined	0	7	4	0	7	6	lb
——— Unrefined	28	0	0	31	0	0	C.
Cantharides	1	2	0	0	0	0	lb.
Cardemoms (best)	0	7	0	0	10	0	—
Cassia Buds	11	10	0	14	0	0	C.
——— Fistula W. I.	0	0	0	3	15	0	—
——— Lignea	6	10	0	16	0	0	—
Castorum, American:	0	0	0	1	8	0	lb.
——— Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Castor Oil p. bot. 1½lb.	0	5	0	0	5	6	bo
Coculus-Indicus	2	5	0	0	0	0	C.
Colocynth Turkey	0	3	0	0	3	6	lb.
Columbo Root	3	14	0	4	0	0	C.
Cream of Tartar	8	10	0	8	15	0	—
Essence of Bergamot	0	10	0	0	0	0	—
——— Lavender	0	7	6	0	8	0	lb.
——— Lemon	0	10	0	0	0	0	—
——— Origanum	0	6	0	0	7	6	—
——— Rosemary	0	4	6	0	5	0	—
Gallangal, East India	2	15	0	3	0	0	—
Gentian Root	5	0	0	0	0	0	C.
Ginseng	0	2	0	0	2	6	—
Grains of Guinea	3	15	0	4	0	0	lb.
Gum Ammo. Drop	16	0	0	18	0	0	C.
——— Lump	4	0	0	10	0	0	—
——— Animi	4	10	0	10	10	0	—

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
Gum Arabic E. I.	2	10	0	4	10	0	C.
——— Turkey fine	9	0	0	11	0	0	—
——— Barbary	3	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— Assafœtida	5	0	0	12	0	0	—
——— Benjamin	8	15	0	30	0	0	—
——— Cambogium	20	0	0	26	0	0	—
——— Copal scraped	0	2	0	0	3	6	—
——— Galbanum	9	0	0	0	0	0	lb.
——— Guaiacum	0	3	6	0	5	0	C.
——— Mastic	0	6	2	0	6	6	—
——— Myrrh	25	0	0	28	0	0	lb.
——— Olibanum	6	0	0	10	0	0	C.
——— Oppoponax	85	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— Sandrac	0	0	0	8	18	0	—
——— Seneca, garbled	5	0	0	5	10	0	—
——— Tragacanth	21	0	0	24	0	0	—
Jalap	0	3	3	0	3	4	lb.
Ipecacuanha	0	11	6	0	13	0	—
Isinglass, Book	1	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— Leaf	1	2	0	0	0	0	—
——— Long Staple	1	4	0	0	0	0	—
——— Short Staple	1	3	6	0	0	0	—
Manna, Flakey	0	0	0	0	6	6	lb.
——— Sicily, in sorts	0	1	10	0	2	0	C.
——— Tolpha	0	2	6	0	3	0	lb.
Musk, China	1	4	0	1	5	0	—
Nux Vomica	2	0	0	2	10	0	oz
Oil of Vitriol	0	0	4½	0	0	0	C.
Opium, East India	1	16	0	0	0	0	lb.
——— Turkey	2	6	0	0	0	0	—
Pink Root	0	1	0	0	1	2	—
Quicksilver	0	4	6	0	0	0	—
Rhubarb, East India	0	2	6	0	7	6	—
——— Russia	0	18	0	1	2	0	—
Saffron	2	16	0	0	0	0	—
Sago	2	6	0	0	0	0	—
Sal Ammoniac	9	9	0	9	10	0	—
Salop	15	15	0	0	0	0	—
Sarsaparilla	0	1	10	0	3	3	lb.
Sassafras	3	0	0	0	0	0	C.
Scammony, Aleppo	1	15	0	1	17	0	lb.
——— Smyrna	0	8	0	0	0	0	—
Senna	0	4	0	0	5	6	—
Seeds, Anni. Alicant	7	0	0	7	10	0	C.
——— Coriander, English	1	5	0	0	0	0	—
——— Cummin	3	10	0	3	14	0	—
——— Fenugreek	4	0	0	0	0	0	—
Shellack	3	10	0	7	10	0	—
Sticklack	4	10	0	7	0	0	—
Snake Root	0	3	3	0	3	6	lb.
Soap, Castile or Spanish	7	10	0	8	0	0	C.
Spermaceti refined	0	2	4	0	0	0	lb.
Tamarinds West India	5	5	0	0	0	0	C.
Tapioca Lisbon	0	0	6	0	1	0	lb.
Turmeric, Bengal	4	0	0	4	4	0	C.
——— China	4	10	0	5	0	0	—
——— West India	3	10	0	3	15	0	—
Verdigris Wet	0	0	0	0	0	0	lb.
——— Dry	0	7	0	0	0	0	—
——— Crystalized	0	8	0	0	0	0	—
Vitriol Roman	0	0	7	0	0	7	—

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
EBONY Black Rose	28	0	0	35	0	0	T.
—— Green .	12	10	0	13	10	0	
Eleph T. 70 to 90lb each	30	0	0	32	0	0	C.
——Twos. .	27	0	0	29	0	0	
——Threes .	26	0	0	27	0	0	
——Fours .	24	0	0	0	0	0	
——Fives & Sixes	20	0	0	22	0	0	
——Scrivelloes .	16	0	0	20	0	0	
FEATHERS Dantz. W.	0	3	3	0	0	0	lb.
—— Grey	0	0	0	0	2	7	
—— Hambro' White	0	0	0	0	2	8	
—— Grey	0	2	0	0	0	0	
——Russia White	0	2	9	0	0	0	
—— Grey	0	2	0	0	0	0	
——Down . .	0	3	9	0	4	0	
Flax, Riga . .	140	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——Narva 12 head	none			0	0	0	
——9 head	0	0	0	0	0	0	
——6 head	0	0	0	0	0	0	
——Petersburgh 12 head	140	0	0	0	0	0	
——9 head	0	0	0	0	0	0	
——Codilla . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	
GALLS, Aleppo blue .	6	15	0	7	2	6	C.
——mixt	0	0	0	5	12	6	
Geneva Holland .	1	2	6	1	3	0	
Glue, For. dry thick lea.	3	6	0	3	5	0	
——thin .	3	0	0	3	3	0	
HEMP, Riga Rhine H	125	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——Out shot .	none			0	0	0	
——Pass .	none			0	0	0	
—Codlia . .	105	0	0	0	0	0	
—Petersburg Clean	125	0	0	0	0	0	
—Out shot .	none			0	0	0	
—Half Clean .	none			0	0	0	
—Codilla . .	105	0	0	110	0	0	
—Italian . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hides Raw West India	0	0	4	0	0	5	bl.
——Buenos Ayres	0	0	6	0	0	6½	
——Brazil .	0	0	4½	0	0	0	
——Horse, British	0	16	0	0	0	0	Hi
INDIGO.							
Spanish: Guatimala Flora	0	10	0	0	11	9	lb.
Spanish: ——Sobres	0	9	0	0	10	6	
Spanish: ——Cortes	0	6	3	0	8	9	
Spanish: Carracca Flora .	0	9	9	0	11	6	
Spanish: ——Sobres	0	8	9	0	9	9	
Spanish: ——Cortes	0	6	0	0	8	6	
Brazil . .	0	3	0	0	4	6	
New Orleans purp.	none			0	0	0	
——copper & purp	none			0	0	0	
East India: Blue . .	0	10	6	0	10	0	
East India: Purple . .	0	9	0	0	10	3	
East India: Copper and violet	0	6	3	0	9	0	
East India: Copper . .	0	3	9	0	8	6	
East India: Bourbon .	none			0	0	0	
IRON British in bars	18	0	0	0	0	0	T.
—— in pigs	9	10	0	0	0	0	
——Old Sable .	27	0	0	0	0	0	
——New Sable	22	0	0	23	0	0	
——Gurioffs .	24	10	0	46	0	0	
——Archangel .	0	0	0	0	0	0	
——Swedish .	30	0	0	31	0	0	

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
LEMONS repa. .	5	0	0	0	0	0	Ch.
Licorice Italian .	0	0	0	12	0	0	C.
—— Spanish .	10	0	0	10	15	0	C. T.
Lead, Pigs . .	43	0	0	0	0	0	
——Mill'd or Sheet	46	0	0	0	0	0	
——Bars .	45	0	0	0	0	0	
——Shot No. 1 to 5	45	10	0	0	0	0	
—— 6 to 12	46	0	0	0	0	0	
——Litharge .	48	0	0	0	0	0	
——Red .	44	0	0	0	0	0	
——White .	56	0	0	0	0	0	
——Ore .	37	0	0	0	0	0	
MADDER, Dutch Cro.	7	10	0	0	0	0	
——Ombro	4	15	0	6	10	0	
——Gamene	0	40	0	0	90	0	
——Mulls	0	9	0	0	30	0	
——Roots .	0	95	0	110	0	0	
Mats, Archangel . .	13	0	0	0	0	0	H.
OIL Lucca or Sallad .	30	0	0	35	0	0	Jr
—— ½ chest .	4	4	0	4	10	0	
——Olive Barbary .	90	0	0	95	0	0	T.
——Gallipoli .	75	0	0	0	0	0	
——Genoa .	0	0	0	0	0	0	
——Palm .	3	18	0	0	0	0	C.
——Turpentine, Eng.	30	0	0	0	0	0	
——Foreign	26	0	0	0	0	0	
——Rape English	70	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——Refined .	59	0	0	0	0	0	
——Linseed, English .	156	0	0	0	0	0	
——Cod Newfound. .	41	0	0	0	0	0	
——Sperm. .	96	0	0	0	0	0	
——Head Matter .	111	0	0	0	0	0	
——Whale, Greenland	0	0	0	0	0	0	
——Brazil or S. Fish	37	10	0	0	0	0	
——Pilchard .	36	0	0	0	0	0	
——Seal Brown .	49	0	0	0	0	0	
——White .	41	0	0	0	0	0	
Oranges Lisb. repa. best	5	10	0	6	0	0	ch
——St. Michael's	0	0	0		0	0	bx
Orchil-Weed, Canary B.	none			0	0	0	T.
——Inferior	140	0	0	0	0	0	
——Cape de Verd .	90	0	0	0	0	0	
PITCH American . .	0	12	6	0	13	6	C.
——Archangel .	0	18	0	0	13	0	
——Sweden .	0	14	0	0	15	0	
——British . .	0	11	0	0	11	6	
PROVISIONS. Butter: Carlow 1st	5	18	0	6	5	0	
Butter: Cork 1st	5	13	0	5	15	0	
Butter: Waterford 1st	5	14	0	5	16	0	
Butter: Holland .	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Butter: Friesland .	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Butter: Embden .	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Butter: York Best .	3	5	0	3	10	0	Fi
Butter: Cumberland	3	6	0	0	0	0	
Irish: Bacon new	3	10	0	3	12	0	C.
Irish: Beef India	10	10	0	0	0	0	Fi
Irish: Beef me. new	7	0	0	7	15	0	
Irish: Ditto .	0	0	0	0	0	0	Bl
Irish: Pork India .	9	5	0	0	0	0	Fi
Irish: ——new mess	5	7	6	0	0	0	
Hams, York .	5	10	0	5	15	0	C.
——Cumberland	5	10	0	0	0	0	
——Westphelia	5	0	0	5	10	0	

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	
RAISINS, &c. Wholesale Dealers Prices:	Currants	4	10	0	4	15	0	C.
	Figs Faro	3	2	0	3	4	0	
	——Turkey	5	10	0	6	10	0	
	Plums French	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Prunes new	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Muscatels	9	0	0	10	0	0	
	Bloom or Jar	4	10	0	7	0	0	
	Sun or Solis, new	4	0	0	4	4	0	
	Belvedere	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Denia or Malaga	2	10	0	3	4	0	
	Sultana	6	0	0	0	0	0	
	Lipari new	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Smyrna Black	3	3	0	3	4	0	
	——Red, new	4	4	0	4	10	0	
Rags Hambro' SPF		3	14	0	0	0	0	C.
——FF		3	4	0	0	0	0	
——FX		2	2	0	2	4	0	
——Italian fine		3	15	0	0	0	0	
——Seconds		0	0	0	3	6	0	
Rice, Carolina (new)		2	15	0	2	18	0	
——bonded		0	0	0	0	0	0	
——East India		none			0	0	0	
Rosin English Black		0	35	0	0	34	0	G.
——Yellow		0	39	0	0	0	0	
Rum Jamaica		0	5	6	0	6	6	
——Leeward Island		0	4	0	0	4	9	
SACCARUM Saturni		0	1	3	0	0	0	lb.
Saffiower		8	10	0	0	0	0	C.
Saltpetre, Ea. In. Rough		4	0	0	0	0	0	
——British, Refined		4	8	0	0	0	0	
Smalts FFE		0	4	9	0	0	0	lb.
——FE		0	3	8	0	0	0	
——OC		0	2	10	0	0	0	
——MEB.		0	2	9	0	0	0	
Shumack, Faro		1	6	0	1	7	6	C.
——Malaga		1	11	0	1	12	6	
——Oporto		none			0	0	0	
——Sicily		1	5	0	1	7	6	
——American		none			0	0	0	
Skins undressed	Goat Turkey	1	5	0	2	15	0	D.
	—Mogadore	1	15	0	2	10	0	
	Lamb Italian	6	15	0	7	10	0	120 sk.
	—— Spanish	6	0	0	6	10	0	
	Kid Italian	6	0	0	7	10	0	
	—— Spanish	6	0	0	9	0	0	
	Seal Greenl.	0	2	11	0	0	0	sk.
	—So. Fishery	0	6	0	0	10	0	
	Calf British	0	10	0	0	12	6	
	—For. salted	0	0	6	0	0	11½	lb.
Silk Raw 16 oz. to a lb.	Bengal Skein	0	15	0	0	22	6	
	—— Novi	0	23	0	0	40	0	
	China 3 moss	none			0	0	0	
	—— 6 moss	0	33	0	0	0	0	
	Fossombrone	0	47	0	0	0	0	
	Friuli first	0	47	0	0	0	0	
	—— second	none			0	0	0	
	Milan	0	43	0	0	0	0	
	Reggio	0	28	0	0	0	0	
	Brutia	0	30	0	0	0	0	
Silk Thrown 16 oz. to a lb.	Bergam	0	66	0	0	0	0	
	Brescia	none			0	0	0	
	Modena	none			0	0	0	
	Piedm	0	75	0	0	0	0	
	Milan	0	65	0	0	0	0	

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	
Spices, Cinnamon		0	9	0	0	10	0	per lb.
——Bonded		0	0	0	0	7	6	
——Cloves		0	8	6	0	8	9	
——Bonded		0	3	6	0	4	6	
——Mace Long		2	6	0	2	7	0	
——Bonded		1	10	0	1	16	0	
——Nutmegs		1	4	0	0	0	0	
——Bonded		0	17	9	1	2	0	
—Ginger, Barbadoes W.		4	6	0	4	10	0	C.
——Jamaica Black		3	4	0	3	10	0	
——White		8	15	0	12	0	0	
——East India		3	10	0	4	0	0	
——Pepper		0	2	6	0	2	7	lb.
——Light		0	2	4	0	0	0	
——White		0	4	4	0	0	0	
——Dust		0	6	0	0	7	0	
——Long		7	10	0	8	0	0	C.
—Pimento or Jam. Pep.		0	1	11	0	1	11½	lb.
Spirits Malt		0	15	3	0	0	0	G.
STAVES, Memel Ham & Stet. Dantzic. Quebec Ameri.	Barrel	none			0	0	0	per 1200 Staves.
	Hogshead				0	0	0	
	Pipe				0	0	0	
	Barrel Single	105	0	0	210	0	0	
	HogsheadSingle	185	0	0	275	0	0	
	Pipe Single	220	0	0	420	0	0	
	Brack Hhd.	none			0	0	0	
	——Pipe				0	0	0	
	Crown Hhd.	220	0	0	0	0	0	
	——Pipe	330	0	0	0	0	0	
	Barrel	none			0	0	0	
	Long Head				0	0	0	
	Short Head				0	0	0	
	Pipe				0	0	0	
	Barrel	none			0	0	0	
	Brack Pipe 1				0	0	0	
	——2				0	0	0	
SUGAR. Waterside Prices.	Antigua	0	74	0	0	78	0	C.
	Barba. Clayed 1s	0	78	0	0	79	0	
	2d	0	80	0	0	83	0	
	3d	0	89	0	0	92	0	
	Musco. orbrown	0	74	0	0	78	0	
	Dom. Nev. & Tor.	0	74	0	0	79	0	
	Grenada Muscov.	0	73	0	0	77	0	
	Jamaica brown	0	74	0	0	76	0	
	—— middling	0	77	0	0	78	0	
	—— good	0	80	0	0	81	0	
	—— fine	0	82	0	0	83	0	
	StKitts & Monts.	0	75	0	0	81	0	
	Tobago & StVin.	0	74	0	0	79	0	
	Surinam & Dem.	0	74	0	0	77	0	
	Trinidad	0	74	0	0	78	0	
	East India	0	70	0	0	82	0	
Sugar Brokers Prices.	Ground tips	0	75	0	0	0	0	
	—— middles	0	77	0	0	80	0	
	—— Faces	0	85	0	0	90	0	
	Lumps very Bro.	0	101	0	0	104	0	
	——Better	0	105	0	0	107	0	
	——Middling	0	108	0	0	110	0	
	——Best	0	111	0	0	113	0	
	Sing. Loa. Brown	0	107	0	0	119	0	
	——Middling	0	108	0	0	113	0	
	——Best	0	104	0	0	116	0	
	Powder Loaves	0	109	0	0	116	0	
	Molasses	0	3	9	0	40	0	

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
TALLOW Town Melt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	C.
—— Russian Yellow	5	8	0	5	10	0	
—— White	5	5	0	0	0	0	
—— Soap	5	8	0	0	0	0	
Rough Fat aver. of 3 m.	0	0	0	0	0	0	St.
TAR Carolina	uncert.			0	0	0	Bl.
—Virginia				0	0	0	
—Archangel	2	13	0	0	0	0	
—Stockholm	2	14	0	2	15	0	
TEA by the Package without Duty or Excise.							
—Bohea Common	0	1	6½	0	0	0	lb.
——Middling	0	1	8	0	1	9	
—Congou Common	0	2	11	0	3	2	
——Best	0	3	3	0	3	6	
—Campoi Common	0	3	2	0	0	0	
——Best	0	3	3	0	3	6	
—Pekoe	0	3	9	0	4	0	
—Twankay Com.	0	3	2	0	3	3	
——Best	0	3	4	0	3	7	
—Hyson Skin Com.	0	3	2	0	3	4	
——Fine	0	3	5	0	3	6	
—Hyson Common	0	4	7	0	4	9	
——Middling	0	4	10	0	5	1	
——Fine	0	5	2	0	5	10	
—Gunpowder	0	4	8	0	6	6	
TIN in bars on board	6	2	0	0	0	0	C.
—In Blocks do.	6	3	0	0	0	0	
—Grain in blocks on Shore	8	0	0	8	8	0	
TIMBER. American Deals: Dantz 3inby 40 ft	0	0	0	0	0	0	each
——2½——36	0	0	0	0	0	0	
——2——30	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Archangel	0	0	0	0	0	0	per C.
Petersburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Narva Yellow	0	0	0	0	0	0	
——White	0	0	0	0	0	0	red.
Dantzick Fir	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Memel Fir	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Riga Fir	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oak Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pine Boards	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Timber	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tobacco bonded Maryland fi.	0	1	3	0	1	6	lb.
Good Colour	0	1	2	0	1	3	
——Middling do.	0	1	0	0	1	1	lb.
——Brown or Ord.	0	0	9	0	0	10	
——Virginia fine	0	2	0	0	2	3	

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per lb.
——Middling	0	1	10	0	2	0	
——Ordinary	0	1	6	0	1	9	
——Rappahanock	0	1	10	0	2	6	
——Carolina	0	1	10	0	2	0	
——Georgia	0	1	10	0	2	0	
——Strip leaf	0	2	6	0	2	9	
——Turkey	0	1	2	0	1	6	
Tortoise-shell	0	17	6	1	4	0	
Turpentine, American	0	0	0	0	0	0	C.
Valonia	21	0	0	0	0	0	T.
Vermilion, Dutch	0	0	0	0	5	0	lb.
——China	0	0	0	0	0	0	
WAX, Bees, English	17	0	0	0	0	0	C.
——American	16	10	0	17	0	0	
——African	10	15	0	13	10	0	
——Dantzic & Ham	17	0	0	0	0	0	
——Hambro' white	0	3	6	0	3	10	lb.
Greenland Whalefins	38	0	0	39	0	0	
South Fishery do.	16	0	0	19	0	0	
WINE Dealers Prices of: Red Port	90	0	0	91	0	0	P.
——Old	100	0	0	0	0	0	
Sherry	92	0	0	100	0	0	Bt
Lisbon	87	0	0	90	0	0	P.
Vidonia	70	0	0	78	0	0	
Bucellas	95	0	0	0	0	0	
Mount. Old	75	0	0	80	0	0	Bt
Madeira Old	80	0	0	120	0	0	P.
Claret	70	0	0	90	0	0	H.
Rhenish	0	0	0	0	0	0	A.
Wood, Box American	0	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——Turkey	16	0	0	23	0	0	
——Cedar, Carolina	0	0	6½	0	0	11	Ft
——Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lignum Vitæ Jamaica	14	0	0	32	0	0	T.
——Providence	11	0	0	21	0	0	
——Mahogany Hispa.	0	1	8	0	2	4	Ft.
——Honduras	0	1	3	0	1	6	
——Providence	none			0	0	0	
Wool Beav. Ruffing Best	0	69	0	0	0	0	lb.
——Wooms Brown	0	63	0	0	0	0	
——Inferior	0	55	0	0	0	0	
——Best White	0	57	0	0	0	0	
——Inferior	0	52	0	0	0	0	
——White Stage	0	46	0	0	0	0	
——Coat Seasoned	0	40	0	0	0	0	
——Old	uncert.			0	0	0	
—Coney English	0	17	6	0	0	0	
—Goats Aleppo	uncer			0	0	0	
——Smyrna	0	4	6	0	5	9	
—Vigonia Red	0	11	0	0	14	0	
——Pale	0	4	6	0	5	0	
Yarn Mohair Smyrna	0	4	6	0	9	0	

PRICE OF COALS.——March 24th, 1809.

Newcastle 43s. to 58s. per Chaldron.
Sunderland 44s. to 46s. 6d. Ditto.
Canal Coals 46s. Ditto.
Cinders 42s. Ditto.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th of FEBRUARY to 20th of MARCH 1809.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	4 per Cent. Cons. 1780.	3 per Cent. Def.	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Consol Short An	5 per Cent. 1797.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 per Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Old Annuities.	New Ditto.	Navy and Vict. Bills.	3½ d. Exchequer Bills.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 per Cent.
1809.																			£ s. d.			
Feb. 21	245½	68⅛	67⅞	84	—	99½	15 3/16	—	—	1⅝ p	66¾	—	184¼	9 10p	—	—	—	9 13p	21 19 0	67⅛	—	97¼
22	—	68⅛	67⅞	84	—	99½	13 3/16	—	—	1⅝ p	67	—	184¼	9 10p	—	—	—	9 12p	do	67⅛	—	—
23	247½	67⅞	67½	83⅞	—	99½	18 3/16	—	—	1⅝ p	—	—	184¼	9 10p	—	—	—	9 10p	do	67⅛	—	—
24																						
25	247¼	67⅞	67½	83⅞	—	99½	18 3/16	—	—	1½ p	67	—	—	9 11p	—	—	—	9 13p	do	67⅛	—	—
27	247	67⅞	67½	83½	—	99½	18 3/16	—	—	1½ p	—	—	184¼	9 11p	—	—	—	9 12p	do	68⅛	—	97½
28	245½	68¼	67⅝	84	—	99⅝	18 3/16	—	—	1½ p	67	—	184¼	9 12p	—	—	—	9 12p	do	68¼	—	—
Mar. 1																						
2	245½	68⅛	67½	83⅞	—	99½	18 1/16	—	—	1½ p	—	—	—	9 10p	—	—	—	9 10p	do	67⅞	—	—
3	245½	68	67⅜	83½	—	98⅜	18 1/16	—	—	1½ p	—	—	—	9 13p	—	—	—	9 13p	do	67½	—	—
4	—	—	67¼	83½	—	98½	18 3/16	—	—	1½ p	—	—	—	10 13p	—	—	—	10 13p	do	67⅝	—	—
6	—	67½	—	—	—	98	18 1/16	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 12p	—	—	—	12 19p	do	67⅞	—	—
7	—	68	—	—	—	98⅝	—	—	—	1½ p	—	—	—	12 13p	—	—	—	10 12p	do	68¼	—	—
8	—	—	67⅞	—	—	98½	—	—	—	—	66⅝	—	—	12 13p	—	—	—	10 12p	do	68⅞	—	—
9	—	67½	—	—	—	98¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 12p	—	—	—	10 11p	do	67⅝	—	97¼
10	—	67¼	—	—	—	98	—	—	—	1½ p	—	—	—	13 12p	—	—	—	10 11p	do	68⅛	—	—
11	—	—	67½	—	—	97⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 12p	—	—	—	10 11p	do	68⅞	—	—
13	—	67⅝	—	—	—	97⅝	—	—	—	—	67⅛	—	—	10 11p	—	—	—	10 11p	do	67⅞	—	—
14	—	67½	—	—	—	97½	—	—	—	1½ p	—	—	—	10 11d	—	—	—	11 12p	do	68	—	—
15	—	67⅜	67⅜	—	—	97⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 10p	—	—	—	8 10p	do	68	—	—
16	—	67⅜	67¼	—	—	97½	—	—	—	—	—	7⅛	—	10 8p	—	—	—	9 8p	do	68	—	—
17	—	67⅜	67½	—	—	97½	—	—	—	—	66¾	7 9/16	—	8 6p	—	—	—	8,9 8p	do	68	—	—
18	—	67⅜	67¼	—	—	97½	—	—	—	—	66⅞	7 1/16	—	8 9p	—	—	—	8 9p	do	68	—	—
20	—	67½	67¼	—	—	97⅝	—	—	—	—	66¾	7 9/16	—	8 10p	—	—	—	8 9p	do	68	—	—
												7 9/16										

The above are taken at the highest prices of the day.

ISAAC VALE, Stock-Broker, 74, Bishopsgate Without.